The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Surely the genius of poetry has thrown his mantle round Joaquin Miller, the new California poet. The Golden State has suddenly opened her golden gate and flooded the world with golden rhymes. "Songs of the Sierras," Mr. Miller styles his book, and from cover to cover it is redolent with inspiration, as we are sure any one will believe who reads the following extract from "The Tale of the Tall Alcade:"

WINNEMA.

"Behold the clouds," Winnema said!
"All purple with the blood of day;
The night has conquer'd in the fray,
The shadows live and light is dead."

She turned to Shasta gracefully,
Around whose hear and mighty head
Still roll'd a sea of golden red,
While troops of clouds a space below
Were drifting wearily and slow,
As seeking shelter for the night,
Like weary sea-birds in their flight:
Then curved her white arm gracefully
Above her brow, and bow'd her knee,
And chanted in an unknown tongue
Words sweeter than were ever sung.
"And what means this?" I gently said;
"I spoke to God, the Yopitone,
The King, on yonder snowy throne,"
She softly said, with drooping head;
"I bow'd to god. He heard me speak.
I felt His firm breath on my cheek;
He heard me my desires tell,
And He is good, and all is well."

The dappled and the dimpled skies,
The sweet stars and the tinted moon,
All smiled as sweet as sun at noon.
Her eyes were like the rabbit's eyes,
Her mien, her manner, just as mild,
And though a savage war-chief's child,
She would not harm the lowliest worm,
And though her beaded foot was firm,
And though her airy step was true,
She would not crush a drop of dew.
Her love was deeper than the sea
And stronger than the tidal rise,
And clung in all its strength to me,
A face like hers is never seen
This side the gates of Paradise
Save in some oriental dream,
And then none ever sees it twice—
Is seen but once, and seen no more.
Seen but to tempt the sceptic soul,
And show a sample of the whole
That heaven has in store.

HE DONE HIS LEVEL BEST.

Was he a mining on the flat—
He done it with a zest;
Was he a leading of the choir—
He done his level best.

If he'd a regular task to do,
He never took no rest;
Or if 'twas off and on—the same—
He done his level best.

If he was preaching on his beat,
He'd tramp from East to West,
And North to South—in cold and heat—
He done his level best.

He'd cuss and sing, and howl and pray,
And dance and drink and jest,
And he and sin—all one to him—
He done his level best.

What'er this man was set to do,
He does it with a zest;
No matter what his contract was,
HE'D DO HIS LEVEL BEST.

LOVE SONG.

"Do I still love thee?" Ask the bee
If he still loves the flower;
And of the flower demand if she
Loves sunshine and the shower;
And ask the bird if he still loves
The joy that summer brings—
Soft airs, blue skies, and leafy groves,
That listen while he sings.
If bee, and flower, and bird say "Nay,"
Then my love's false and fled away.

"Why do I love thee?" Ask the sea
Why it adores the moon;
And ask the queenly rose why she
Dotes on the month of June;
And ask the sun-flower why she turns
Her bosom to the sun
And all the dark night fondly yearns
For her most cherished one.
If sun-flower, rose and sea reply:
"We do not know," no more know I.

Ah! who the secret source can tell
Of love that long endures?
The charm is unendurable
That draws my soul to yours.
I only know that still my love
Is centered all in you,
As constant as the stars above,
And pure as morning dew!
Enough, though hid the cause may be,
If I love you—and you love me.

Paris Curiosities.

A correspondent of the London *News* says:

Among the curiosities of Paris at the present moment must certainly be ranked the shells on sale, exploded and unexploded. At first shells were sold in the rough, and good prices given for mere *eclats* or splinters. But the Parisian has a horror of anything *au naturel*, and cannot allow shells any more than beauty to go unadorned. So now there is an ingenious man on the Boulevard des Italiens who has made shells his *specialite*. He has got cones of shells as inkstands—and very solid ones they make too—whole shells (spiteful lead-coated Prussian four pounders these) made into tobacco boxes; broken pieces cleared and polished a little too much so as to look genuine, and made into paper weights. One huge Krupp shell has been cut so as to take drawers in it for pens, pencils, &c., while another has been tilted on one side and shows a clock let into the hollow for the powder. These are only a few of the ingenius devices for making shells useful, if not ornamental, which may be seen in Paris, and there is at least one comfort for the inexperienced in purchasing this kind of relic, namely, that they run little danger of having a suppositious article palmed off on them, seeing that the supply of shells, burst and unburst, in Paris just now is likely to be sufficient for almost any possible demand.

BROUGHT TO BAY.

Perhaps you may laugh, but nevertheless it is perfectly true; and this is now it happened.

As you may be quite sure, being only nineteen, I was tremendously anxious to get my commission, and when at last I was gazetted to the Two Hundred and Fourth Foot, I did not give my tailor much rest till my uniform and the paraphernalia of my outfit were sent home.

I dare say, to the old and sage, it is very ridiculous; but to me it was glorious, that first putting on of military garments. The bedroom door was locked; I was quite alone. There was a tall cheval glass by the bedside, and what was there to prevent me from strutting about, as scarlet in the face almost as my tightly-buttoned tunic? It did not fit me perfectly, I knew; but having it altered would necessitate its being taken away, and that idea was insupportable. So I kept my things just as they were, and in the hot stage of scarlet fever in which I then was, the fact of my regiment being ordered out to China did not give me much uneasiness; for in a Chinese war there did not seem much cause for discomfort, since I believed that the British could chase the barbarians by the thousand.

I will not trouble you with the account of our long journey out, and our landing in the celestial Empire. Let it suffice when I tell you that upon our arrival it was to find hostilities in full progress, and boy as I was I had to take my turn with the rest. Smelt powder, herd the whiz of bullets, and saw my smart uniform soiled with mud and filth.

It was hot work in both senses of the word. Now we were wading in a river bed or creek, with the blazing sun above us, and the rank, steamy heat rising from the slime; now we were storming a mud-fort, or chasing the enemy over the swampy rice-fields or through cane brakes; while the next day, perhaps, we were accompanying some looting expedition.

At last after making pretty good progress up the country, we stormed a town, which I will call here Ling-Po. It had been a pretty tough job, for the mud walls had been held by a strong party of Braves. However, at last the day was ours; the Braves were supposed to be driven out, and we had taken possession, the men distributing themselves pretty well over the place, and I was along with half a dozen of the bandsmen, who were on their way to the place chosen for headquarters, there to deposit their instruments previous to going upon ambulance duty; the helping of the wounded being, as perhaps you are aware, the duty of the bandsmen in time of war.

We were rather indifferently armed, the bandsmen having only those short, Roman-looking swords—very blunt ones, too—and though I had my sword and revolver, I received a hasty thrust through the right arm from the spear of a brave—a hurt which necessitated the wounded limb being carried in a sling, and made me feel more sick and faint than I cared to own among men who would have looked upon my injury as a mere scratch.

The town was evidently a large, densely-populated place, full of crooked lanes, streets and blind alleys, among which we kept wandering for quite an hour before we were compelled to own that we had lost our way.

"If ye'll be kind enough to take the lade, Mr. Grey, we'll follly ye," said one of the bandsmen, turning suddenly round upon me and scratching his puzzled pate.

"I'm ready enough to lead, Dennis," I said; "but I'm about done up for want of a little water. I was thinking of asking you to carry me."

"I'm thinking, sor, that we may just as well sit down in the shade and wait, for the headquarters, is jist as likely to come to uz as we are to get to it. A big place like this would puzzle a mapmaker."

"I thought I'd tell you, sir' that there's a couple of Chinese been following us for the last five minutes," said another of the men, "and 'taint as if we had rifles."

I looked uneasily down the long, narrow, sun-glared street, but there was not a soul visible. All was still as death save for a distant shot or two, which seemed to come from quite another part of the town, and to indicate that the fighting was not entirely at an end. The houses on either hand were closely shuttered, and presented the most blank of aspects, and though we scanned the windows above, not a watching face was visible.

I could not help owning that, should we be attacked by some detached body of the Braves, our chances would be very small; and I should have blamed myself for want of care, had not the difficulty of finding one's way through such a wilderness become more and more evident at each stride we took.

"It's my belafe, sor, that Captain Smith's ading us intirely wrong," said the Irishman, speaking again.

"Lead yourself, then," said the corporal, gruffly, as he tucked his large ophicleide beneath his arm, and paused to wipe the perspiration from his forehead.

"I tell you what, sir," said another man (our best cornet player), "we had better make a dash for it; I don't like the looks of this at all. Will you order a retreat?"

"Why, what's wrong?" said I, testily, for all the time there was a dizzy sensation in my head, and the street looked misty before my eyes.

"We have been dodged, sir, and no mistake; and if we take refuge in one of these houses, we shall perhaps only be burned out."

Trying to arouse myself, I hurriedly took a glance at our position. We were evidently in one of the lower parts of the town; and the street wherein we were was one of the narrowest I had seen since in the country. Every here and there alleys ran off at right angles, but each apparently ended in a *cul-de-sac*, and to enter one of them might have been like running into a gin, for which there was no means of extricating ourselves. To make matters worse, too, there was at one end of the street a glint of arms; a moment after four or five Braves showed themselves for a moment, and then disappeared.

Fortunately, the peril that threatened our little party seemed to clear my head from the misty sensation: and tried to devise some plan for immediate execution.

"They will come upon us suddenly from one of the narrow streets if they mean to attack us," I thought, and giving the signal to my men, I turned off sharply to the right, and we walked rapidly in a new direction, in the hope that it might bring us to where some of our men were collected.

That we were in danger I felt sure. My men knew it, too; but all the same, in a light-hearted, reckless fashion, I could hear them joking together.

"I tell you what," said one, "the band's as good as broken up if we don't get back. What do you say Dennis?"

"Spoiled entirely," was the reply; "and, bedad, I'm glad I haven't got to blow, now, for I've no more wind left than would put out one of Widdy Flannaghan's dips, and they were twenty-four to the pound. How are you corporal?"

"Blown," was the gruff reply.

Then we went on in silence for a short distance, but only to stop short as we turned a corner, for there was a burst of yells in the distance and the clangor of a gong, and we became aware of the fact that about thirty Braves were in close pursuit of our men, who were evidently hard pressed.

"Come on!" I shouted, with my blood seeming to boil: but long before we could reach the spot we saw the two poor fellows overtaken, and fall pierced with a score of spear wounds.

"Come back, sir, quick, come back!" exclaimed a voice, and the sword armed hand of a stout ophicleide-player was laid upon my arm. "It's like rushing on death, and—here, quick! down here," he shouted, hurriedly; "those fellows who have been dodging us are closing up."

A glance revealed our position plainly enough: we were between two fires; and, darting down a narrow lane, we hastily pursued its windings.

"Our people must hear the noise soon, and clear the town," whispered the corporal to me, as he forced his arm under mine. "Hold up, sir, you're a bit weak—that's the way. Now then, men, keep together; it's our only chance."

The lane seemed as if it would have no end; and all the time there were our enemies yelling and shouting in full pursuit. If overtaken, we know what our fate must be—instant death, or some horrible torture, for in their eyes we were so many foreign devils.

I looked back twice, each time to see the fierce faces of the yelling mob panting in pursuit, and once I grew giddy with dread; but I was pressing on the next moment, my heart leaping with joy as Corporal Smith exclaimed:

"Hold up, sir, we'll stand by you to a man; and look! these's the end of it at last!"

The end of the lane was indeed there; but, to our horror, we saw that it was blocked by the ruins of a couple of houses, evidently too near the wall which had been knocked down by our boat-guns.

"It's all up now, me boys," said the Irishman, with a howl; "but let's die game for the honor of the ould ridgment. I'll give 'em a call though, anyhow," he exclaimed, "it may bring help;" and as he faced round, he put his cornet to his lips and blew a loud rallying call; and there in the face even of a horrible death, so great was the force of habit, that the other five bandmen involuntarily raised their instruments to their lips.

"Here, what a fool I am," roared Smith, lowering his huge bell-mouthed brass piece the next moment, for the Chinamen were within half a dozen yards, and rushing at us with lowered spears. "Quick, my boys! a man apiece first. Fire, sir, fire!"

I had already taken him at the nearest man with my revolver, and was in the act of drawing the trigger, when, as Smith lowered the ophicleide, the foremost Brave saw its huge belching mouth directed full upon them, stopped short, yelling now with horror—turned, and in a moment there was a regular stampede, the frightened wretches trampling one another in their hurry to escape.

"Bedad!" shrieked Dennis, "the divils are afraid of the wind insthruments. Blow me boys, blow! Give 'em the big notes, corporal; let out at 'em, Tom, with the thrombone. Hurray, then! Don't be afraid. Let go with the clarinet, Tim, that'll give 'em the toothache. Arrah, if only Micky Blane was here wid the pipes!"

I have heard men learning, and I have heard the practice in the band-room, but never before, I am confident, did such a roaring bray issue from the mouths of instruments of brass as was now sent after the retreating Braves.

"Fire again, me boys!" shouted Dennis, as he saw in the distance some half dozen men pause, as if to see how many had been slain by the fearful weapon that put them to flight. "A big one this time, corporal!"

Phump!—phump!—phump!—phump! went the ophicleide, the trombone grunted, snorted, and cut and slashed in all directions, high and low, sending forth volley of minims and semibreves worthy of the pedal pipes of a large organ, while the other instruments brayed, roared, howled and made such discords as would have sent a professor mad. But it was not in vain, for this second discharge had the effect of sending the last tail flying round the corner, and then the place seemed once more to swim round me, and I fainted.

When I recovered, it was to find that my men had carried me by some means over the ruins, and that a company of another regiment had just marched up.

"Better, Grey?" said the captain, kindly. "They tell me you've had a narrow escape. I suppose there are hundreds of the enemy about yet. I say, there, where are you going, my man? It's not safe for you to get back there. Come down!"

"Iv you plase, sor, he's lift the grate gun on the other side," said a voice; and as I saw the grinning face of Dennis, I recalled the whole scene.

"Back directly, sir. I've left my instrument," said Corporal Smith.

The captain nodded, and after a minute's climbing, Smith returned in triumph with the great brass piece, which became from that day a trophy in the regiment; and, as I said at the beginning, you may laugh, bnt it is perfectly true; and that was how it happened.

THE following are some of the names of highways in London:—Addle street, Rotten row, Gutter land, Fryingpan alley, Vinegar yard, Mincing lane, The Poultry, Shoe lane, Inkhorn court, Candlewick street, Pater Noster row, Amen corner, Sermon lane, Creed lane, Cripplegate, Hounds ditch, Tripe court, Grub street, Halfpenny alley, All Farthing lane, Bandyleg walk, Shoulder of Mutton lane, Cat's castle, Hen and Chicken lane, Birdcage walk, Noah's Ark alley, Stinking lane, Turn Again lane, Honey lane, Cut Throat lane, Do Little lane, Labor in Vain street, Pig alley, Sheep Gut lane, Blowbladder street, and Ebenezer place.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Some Account of Their Suffering.

[From the Jewish Messenger.]

By a private letter recently received from Mr. Peixotto, United States Consul at Bucharest, we have some interesting information respecting the state of Israelites in Roumania. Mr. Peixotto, on his way to Hamburg to meet his family, traveled through Moldavia and visited the chief places in the Principalities, where, during the past five years, the excesses have been committed which have evoked the execration and sympathy of the world. He stopped at Ibraila, Tekutch, Galatz, Bacan, Berlad, Botischany, Jassy, and other towns.

He will thus have enjoyed the most favorable opportunity for investigating the actual condition of the Israelites of Roumania. Enough has been revealed already to justify his acceptance of a position which may, by its standing and influence, secure his personal zeal and energy, and bring about the amelioration of our brethren. He writes with his wonted enthusiasm, and speaks of the people and the work with all the earnestness and force of his nature. He is collecting facts, and will base upon them an intelligible history and an appeal to the government tending towards securing indemnity for the past and safety for the future.

Some idea of the wrongs under which the Israelites labor may be gleaned from the fact that in Tekutch, where dwell only thirty Jewish families, the extent of official and public robberies inflicted on them was to the amount of thirteen thousand ducats. At Bacau there was a conference of the Israelites to wecome Mr. Peixotto, and a number of them, above the average in intelligence and ability, plead their cause most eloquently. The Hebrews constitute one-fifth of the population (twenty-five thousand) of this town. Their persecutions have been insufferable, although now of a more petty character than formerly; yet they are continually robbed in one or another way. They received Mr. Peixotto very cordially, and hailed him as unconciously the cause of their being spared the annual popular outbreak. "A heart of stone would have been moved by their relation of wrongs suffered. They said that they felt new life now."

We learn from other sources that the presence of Mr. Peixotto at Bucharest has occasioned great joy among the Israelites of the Principalities and in the bordering States. They attach extraordinary consequence to what they deem the influence of our country exerted in their behalf. The Hungarian papers are in particular overjoyed at the improved prospect of equal rights for our Roumanian brethren.

Take Care of the Children.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The summer plague of infantile cholera, which carries off so many children in our great cities, in the Middle and Northern States, is increasing in Philadelphia, with the increasing heat of the season. The mortality last week (from June 17th to 24th), in this class of subjects, was thirty-six, being greatly in excess of what it was the preceding week (twenty-five), as this latter was more than the double of that which occurred in the week before. While we recognize excessive atmospheric heat as the chief sustaining cause of *cholera infantum*, we cannot but notice at the same time, that its power is greatly increased by the coincident operation of teething and weaning; and hence the common observation that children are most liable to cholera in the second summer of their life. What should be done to abate the sufferings and diminish the mortality from this disease? A necessary preliminary and indispensable condition for the cure of any disease is a withdrawal of the cause; but in the present instance, two of the causes, continued high heat and teething, are beyond human control. The utmost that can be done is to weaken the force of these agencies. The sick child should be taken into the outer air where it is fresher and purer than in the often confined quarters at home. The desired change may be procured in any one of the many open squares of the city, in the Park, and in crossing the Delaware, and short excursions up or down either the Delaware or Schuylkill. Ventilation of the house, and especially of the sleeping-room should be kept up night and day, and all crowding prevented. For mitigating the effects of atmospheric heat, next to cool, frest air, comes cool and pure water for drink and for bathing. In the morning the little patient, on awaking, should be emersed in a bath or other tub of cool water. If the child be very weak and the skin cold or clammy, it will be better to sponge or wet the whole body, and then to dry the skin and promote reaction by thorough rubbing with a soft towel. In the evening, bathing with warm water in the manner just mentioned, is refreshing. Cold bathing so serviceable in the morning, is of doubtful propriety, and often injurious in the evening. The pain and irritation from teething will be often lessened by the cooling process of exposure to fresh air and the use of the bath.

Weaning an infant in the summer months, or even on the approach of warm weather is a very serious matter, by its depriving the little being of the natural food that on which it chiefly subsisted from birth, and substituting other substances which task unduly the stomach and bowels, already in an irritable state by the contnued action of high heat and teething. Unless other circumstances prevent the mother from giving healthy milk to her child, even though it be in small quantity, it should never be weaned in the summer half of the year. When additional food is required, or when the natural supply is entirely cut off, the most appropriate addition or substitute, as the case may be, is good cow's milk, with the addition to it of wheat flour, or of ground rice, arrow root, or ground crackers, well mixed and slightly boiled. If the little sufferer becomes much exhausted by the continuance of the disease, a little beef tea, mutton broth or chicken water may be given in addition to the milk diet. It is positively cruel, only to be excused by extreme ignorance on the part of the parents or their gossip advisers, to give young children the mixed food placed on the table for adults. Wrong diet of this kind, not to speak of indulging children in rich pastry, sweetmeats and unripe fruit, either produces disease of the digestive organs at once, or predisposes to the morbid action of heat and other atmospheric extremes. We say nothing of the medical treatment of infantine cholera, except to warn credulous mothers to be very cautious about using the various compounds recommended as certain cures for the disease. A good doctor should always be called in, and it will generally be found that he will lay much more stress on a hygienic course, such as that above mentioned, than on drugs, which he will prescribe with much reserve, and in limited quantity. The drinks administered, whether to quench thirst or to allay violence of some of the troublesome symptoms, should be selected with care. Mention may be made, in this connection, of abundance of cool water, gum, or rice or barley water, toast and water, and lemonade. But above all things have a skilled doctor in time, and obey his directions faithfully.

RURAL ECONOMY.

The Grape Culture—The Way to Kill Bushes—Moles Defended for once in their Lives, &c.

ROT IN GRAPES—ITS CAUSE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "I have used sulphur, for more than twenty years, and with benefit, to prevent rot. Rot is not caused by a fungus, as some suppose, but is caused by some insect puncturing the grapes, whether to deposit their eggs or not, I don't know, but we presume it is for that purpose; yet I never succeeded in finding any eggs or worms in a rotted grape. Well, says one, how do you know they have been stung by an insect? Because I have seen the puncture and a jet juice which had oozed out. Whenever you find a grape that is stung, tie a string to it, (for a mark so as to find it,) and watch the result. After a longer or shorter period it will turn whitish around the place where stung, and finally black, and continue to spread until the whole grape is rotted. If at any time, with a sharp knife, you cut out the black spot, the remainder of the grape will grow and ripen, thus proving there is no defect in the vine. Upon this discovery was based the sulphur remedy for the rot, being distasteful to all the insect tribe. Fumigation with sulphur in the evening is better than the dust, as I think the depredators work at night. I have no certain knowledge of the enemy, but always find a few large yellow bugs on the vines when the grapes are rotting—they are very shy fellows. Whether friend or foe, I know not, but I kill them when I find them.

TO KILL BUSHES.

What time of year can beach, birch, maple and willow bushes be cut so that they will not sprout from the stump or roots?—F. D. Perkins.

We very much doubt if there is any certainty of killing such bushes by once cutting, even if the best time is selected for doing this work. We have always found the latter part of summer—for instance in the month of August—a better time to kill bushes by cutting than earlier or later. If cut too early, the roots will sprout and some little portion of the young shoots mature before winter, and if the cutting is delayed until cool weather, it will not injure them in the least, and the next spring they will throw up suckers stronger than ever. It also depends very much upon the locality; at the North, bushes should be cut earlier in the season than South. The proper time to do the most injury is just as the young shoots of the present season commence to ripen and terminal buds are fully formed. To cut off a bush close to the ground at this time is such a severe shock that we have known, willows and similar shrubs to be entirely killed by only one cutting, but at other times we have failed to accomplish our purpose, although the greatest care was exercised in selecting the time and performance of the work.—[Rural New Yorker.

USEFULNESS OF MOLES.

There exists a prejudice against moles, proceeding from pure ignorance. It is supposed that they eat and thus injure the roots of plants; and, acting under this impression, farmers have for centuries done their utmost to destroy these to them so useful animals. Why in all this time no one ever opened a mole to see what he had in his stomach, knowing that what he had eaten must be these, is as surprising as many other points on which people are satisfied with their belief and prejudices, and do not care to take the trouble to get better information. Mr. Weber, of Zurich, in Switzerland, reported, three years ago, that he had carefully examined the stomachs of fifteen moles, taken in different places, and had not found in them the least trace of roots or plants, but only remnants of worms. As vegetables take longer than animal food, which is merely absorbed, they would have been found if they had been eaten. Mr. Weber, not satisfied with this, enclosed moles in a box with earth, fresh turf, and a plenty of worms. In nine days he found that the two moles had eaten 341 white worms, 198 earth-worms, and 25 caterpillars, as well as a mouse, which he had put in the box alive, and which was eaten with skin and bone. He then gave them meat and vegetables, and found they only ate meat. Finally, he gave them a variety of vegetables alone, and they died of hunger. It is easily calculated from these and other data that each mole can destroy 10,000 white-worms in a year, prevent the development of hundreds of butterflies, and so the deposition of thousands of eggs, and their subsequent hatching into caterpillars.

TO MAKE A CHEAP, GOOD FILTER FOR A CISTERN.

Take a cask that will hold from forty to sixty gallons (the last the best size;) make a false bottom, with a number of 1-inch holes in it six inches from the bottom; have a spout to conduct the water to pass down the centre of the cask, through the false bottom; then fill with filtering material to suit your taste or circumstances to within four inches of the top; insert a spout near the top to lead the water into the cistern. The water passes to the bottom, then filters up through the sand, gravel, etc., to the top and passes off clear and nice. Have a hole at the bottom of the cask to let the water off occasionally. By throwing a few pailfuls of water on top of your filter you will have it as clean as when put up, and such a filter will last as long as your cask will stand.

FOR HEAVES.

We find the following three favorite remedies for heaves in the Michigan Farmer:

"1. Spanish brown, 2 oz; tartar emetic, 2 oz; resin, 4 oz; ginger, 2 oz. Mix and give two teaspoonfuls twice a day in the feed.

2. Vegetable tar, in mass, ½ oz; gum camphor, ½ oz.; tartar emetic, 1 dram. Form a ball, one of which if to be given once a day. If proper attention is given to feeding, this will cure the heaves in three days; unless very bad.

3. The following prescription is one of the very best known for heaves, and will in many cases cure: Take indigo, ½ oz; saltpetre, 1 oz; rain water, 1 gallon; mix and give a pint twice a day in the feed.

FRAME FOR TOMATO VINES.

The cheapest and most convenient trellis for tomatoes is to make a four-square frame for every hill, of four pieces of hard wood, two feet long and one inch square, for the four corner posts. Let three pieces of lath, each one foot long, be nailed on each side. Such trellises will cost only a few cents each, and they will save four times their cost in the value of tomatoes. Let such a trellis be placed over each hill, before the plant has begun to bend sideways; then the fruit will all be kept off the ground.

VARIETIES.

NOW let the youngsters weep. A peanut famine is impending.

A FIFTEEN inch navy gun will be cast at the Fort Pitt foundry on Monday next.

SEVERAL journals in the South have reduced their size by one column a page, for the Summer season.

EVEN France in all her straits for money declines to resort to so odious a measure as the income tax.

MR. DAN RICE, in his Cosmopolite, says that the proper salutation to the President is, "What'll you take?"

THE Postmaster of Macon, Ga., has appointed the biggest negro in the city delivery clerk at the ladies window.

ONE of the Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., having caught the prevailing infection of that region, contemplates a lecture tour.

WHEN Rossel was captured by the police, in Paris, his dress and make-up was that of an old man with white hair. He made no resistance, but allowed himself to be handcuffed.

THE hair, in Paris, is worn straight down the back, in waved ripples, and confined in a net, while the front hair is arranged in a coronet or in small bandeaux, or it is brushed straight back from the temples.

AT Ironton, Ohio, Daniel Lewis died lately of delirium tremens, and his widow sued one Evans, from whom the deceased had been in the habit of buying his whisky. The jury have awarded her $5,000 damages, which will take the net profit clear off from the last 100,000 drinks Mr. Evans has sold.

GIRLS selling newspapers in competition with the smart gamins of New York are now an established fact of "metropolitan life." Nearly all these girls are under twelve years of age, and the character of their occupation is said to be very demoralizing to them, while their earnings are small.

ONE of the storekeepers of the Empire State, who believes in the uses of advertisements, announces through the columns of the local journal that he has certain articles to sell, and that the citizens of the town will find it to their interests to call and purchase soon, as he wants to raise the money to pay for them.

A NEGRO went into a Savannah store to buy a ham, and just as he took his pocket-book out to pay for it a colored "sister" rushed in and clasping him about the neck exclaimed in the most affectionate manner, "Oh, how glad I am to meet you again, my long lost brother!" The lost brother submitted to the affectionate demonstrations with some astonishment, but before he could obtain an explanation his "sister" was gone, and so was his pocket-book.

Mrs. Johnson, of Leavenworth, Kan., knows a better way to get her rights than by making speeches about them. A lawyer sued her for $50 lately. Mrs. J. said she had no money, and could not hire a lawyer to plead her case, but she was not afraid to leave it with such a fine looking gentlemanly jury. Then she smiled on them. They were only out five minutes and returned with a verdict for the defendant and a bouquet for Mrs. Johnson.

INSTEAD of the old-fashioned method of using wax for polishing floors, soluble glass is now employed to great advantage. For this purpose the floor is first well cleaned, and then the cracks filled up with a cement of water-glass and powdered chalk or gypsum; afterward a water-glass of sixty to sixty-five degrees, of the thickness of syrup, is applied by means of a stiff brush. Any desired color is to be imparted to the floor in a second coat of the water-glass, and additional coats are to be given until the requisite polish is obtained.

A LETTER from Killarney, Ireland, says: "Our hotel here is supposed to be something extra, as the Prince of Wales once stayed here a whole week. The waiters wear nice white gloves at dinner every day, as if at a dress party, and our table d'hote keeps us seated two mortal hours. This house is supported almost entirely by Americans. The drivers all say there are ten of our countrymen to one Englishman, and our stay here so far has proved it. The ladies of our party are able to walk much farther than they could at home, accomplishing many miles a day on foot. Workmen here get but one shilling—twenty-two cents—per day, and not steady labor at that, and all I have seen are anxious to go to America, the 'Land o' Liberty,' of which they have curious and often ridiculous ideas. The lords about here are two in number, and own about ten miles in every direction. It is not dark here till nearly ten o'clock at night, and it is light again at half-past two in the morning."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

FROM the fact that Secretary FISH is packing up all of his furniture, pictures, &c., in Washington, it is pretty conclusive that he will shortly retire from the Cabinet.

PRESIDENT GRANT brought forward BEN WADE for Governor in Ohio. BENJAMIN was badly laid out. Now he wants to run J. M. THAYER of Nebraska for Governor. THAYER will be laid out, too.

The Female Kuklux at West Point breathe easier. The negro cadet SMITH, declares that he will not attend any of the hops nor pay one cent toward getting them up. Happy SMITH, fortunate girls.

MR. and MRS. JESSE R. GRANT celebrated their golden wedding at son-in-law CORBIN'S, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Friday last. The whole affair was extensively advertised and excited a gift enterprise spirit among the numerous friends of ULYSSES.

THE Democrats of the Columbus and Pickaway District, Ohio, have nominated JOHN G. THOMPSON, the well-known Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, of that State, for Senator. He is a gentleman whose personal merit and political services are eminently deserving of recognition, and the Democracy should elect him by a majority of thousands.

IF the Republican journals are moved to their abuse of Chief Justice CHASE under the apprehension that he will be the Democratic candidate for President, they might as well cease. There is not the slightest probability that he will be named in connection with the office if he should live until the Convention meets. The Democracy is not that hard up that it requires the cast-off clothes of the Radical party.

HORACE GREELEY, who has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, says that his support of the administration does not mean an endorsement of GRANT, nor involve any pledges for his renomination. The Ohio Republican Convention said the same thing; it repudiated GRANT'S candidate for Governor, and passed resolutions endorsing the general administration, but not one word about GRANT. It is everywhere conceded that he is a wooden man, and of no earthly account, so far as brains are concerned.

WE would give right smart more than considerable if we could alleviate the distress of the *Gazette* as to what our "position" is. We have sedulously tried to convince our cotemporary that our "position" was upon the rock of Democracy, and that we had inscribed on our banner the Democratic platform *verbatim et literatim*, "come weal, come woe," come Radicals or come—any body else. We sympathize with our yearning and enquiring friend, and we would that there was a language of such extremely simple construction—a sort of sign language, for instance—through the medium of which we could give him to understand the "position." But we cannot do so. We give up the task as the great conundrum of the age.

WENDELL PHILIPS would make a good leader for the Communists. His principles are in accordance with them, and all his words are insurrectionary. He is never at rest; and now that he has lived to see the slave made free, he has chosen to champion the white laborer, but does not succed as well as he did for the man and brother. There is not so much room for sentiment, but a greater margin for the demagogue, which he knows how to act so well. He is now threatening the Republican leaders with his vengeance unless they come to terms with him, but he also warns his adherents that they must not touch the Democracy. He raves thus: "Insolent, short-sighted, swollen with pride, overconfident in numbers, led by boys who never saw the battle but only came in with the camp-followers to share in the spoil—you spurned us from your ranks. If impatient, disgusted with your vanity, or stung with your neglect, we make bargains elsewhere, the whole blame is yours. I excuse no workingman who lifts his finger to support the Democratic party. No cause is so holy as to justify sacrificing others to help it; even if such sacrifice *could* ever help a good cause. But if the masses of workingmen fall into Democratic hands, it is largely, if not mainly, the fault of the Republican leaders. The question belonged to them—is the natural result of their triumph. The leadership was offered to them. The best men in the Labor ranks sympathized with the Republican party, and have worked for it and with it."

THERE seems to be a very general impression, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, "now prevailing that the Ku Klux bill expires by limitation at the close of the next session of Congress." This opinion has been assiduously promulgated by many of the Radical papers, under the lead of the Chicago *Tribune*, and the pains they have taken in disseminating it broadcast, shows how deeply they find this infamous measure is damaging their party. It is not true that there is any limit whatever put to the duration of the Ku Klux act. It has been made the law of the land. It contains no provisions defining the time when it shall cease to be operative, and will, unquestionably, be continued in force as long as the Radicals remain in power. To assert otherwise is therefore nothing more than a base trick on the part of the latter, and their obvious design is to break the force of any argument in regard to the heinousness of the law, by assuming that it was simply enacted to meet an emergency, and will soon cease to be of any effect. That many persons will be deluded by this explanation, and will be induced to tolerate it for the sake of maintaining harmony in the ranks of the party, because of this assurance of its temporary nature, we have not the least doubt. The truth is, that the only part of the Ku Klux act which is terminable at the end of the next session of Congress is the provision authorizing the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. There is no limit whatever put to the operation of any other part of the act. Up to the close of the term of office General GRANT will still be clothed with absolute power to declare any State in insurrection, take military possession of it, proclaim martial law, make arrests by Federal agents, and have the prisoners tried before Federal tribunals, in contempt of the authority of the State Courts, whose proper and legitimate functions are to take cognizance of offences that are purely local in their character.

We can readily understand how difficult it is for Radical journals to justify the dictatorial and unconstitutional powers conferred on General GRANT by this most infamons act. But we protest against their resorting to downright falsehood and deception for the purpose of getting rid of the popular odium which now attaches to their party because of the adoption of a measure so wantonly malignant, and so utterly unjustifiable.

OHIO.

The issue is now fairly made up in Ohio. The two tickets are in the field, and it remains for the people to settle the question of candidacy by their ballots. There are the strongest of reasons for believing that Gen. MCCOOK and the entire Democratic State ticket will be elected.

Gen. NOYES is the compromise candidate of the Radical party in Ohio. His nomination, however, is simply the defeat of GRANT'S administration policy in Ohio. The President attempted to force BEN WADE and San Domingo upon the Republican party of Ohio. His interference was repudiated and an anti-administration candidate was nominated. That shows the precise extent of GRANT'S popularity with his party in Ohio.

The defeat of WADE for the nomination, not only means that GRANT has been repudiated by his party in Ohio, but that JOHN SHERMAN loses all chance for the Senatorship. Our readers will recollect that upon one or more occasions we have mentioned the fact that there was an interesting fight going on between SHERMAN and DELANO for the Senatorship. NOYES' nomination is DELANO'S triumph, which makes the situation a little triangular. DELANO supports the President under compulsion of his office—yet he goes into Ohio, sets up a convention and has the President repudiated. We venture this prediction: Mr. DELANO will leave the Cabinet before 1872. See how far we are wrong.

DEFALCATIONS OF EX-COLLECTORS.

A circular was issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau on Tuesday morning last, in which it is attempted, by *ex-parte* statements, to reduce the defalcations of ex-Collectors within $3,000,000. In an official document communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, these defalcations are represented to exceed $20,000,000, and yet no case has been prosecuted with vigor and success. The bondsmen are either straw bail or are politicians in collusion with the Collectors to rob the Treasury, and hence they are not prosecuted. Some Radical Senator or Representative asks for postponement, and that is usually the end of any attempt at legal remedy. Take a case which recently occurred. Collector SPEER, of Kansas, defaulted for $158,000, when a prominent Western Senator and an ex-Representative had the case compromised for $11,000, thus making a clear profit of $147,090 on the speculation. It is believed that if the secret archives of the Administration could be explored $100,000,000 would not cover the defalcations of Government officers since GRANT'S Administration came into power.

TEXAS POLITICS.

After having refused last fall to order an election for the four Representatives in Congress to which this State is entitled, Governor DAVIS has finally determined to permit the people to enjoy a right which he has hitherto arbitrarily and shamefully refused by an abuse of Executive power. The proclamation fixes the 3d of October for the election, and there is no doubt of an overwhelming Democratic victory, with anything like fair play. As the Governor is an absolute despot, and not only appoints all the registers, but controls the returns, we are prepared for an attempt to repeat the infamous outrages, by which CLAYTON has contrived to retain possession of Arkansas, and to treat it as a conquered province, in spite of a white majority of twenty-five thousand. That day, however, is passed, and cannot return again.

"WE ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN."

After one is found out, it is not only foolish but criminal to affect concealment. The astute eye of Governor GEARY, through the focal minuteness of his organ, the Harrisburg *State Journal*, has "uncovered" the Democracy. We are happy to state that he does not mock at the ADAMIC appearance of the party. On the contrary, like JOB'S war horse, he paweth in the valley of anxiety, and snuffs the Legislature afar off.

"We asserted," declares the *Journal*, "some time since that the object of Mr. WALLACE in accepting the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee of his party, was not to secure the election of M'CANDLESS and COOPER, but to make the House of Representatives, Democratic, and thus open the way for him to reach the Senate. What is there wrong in such a statement? In every way we view it the thing looks very Democratic. A party which was willing to make itself the ally of a combination to destroy the Union, need not be astonished if its leaders sacrifices its candidates whenever their interests or their ambition prompt them to do so. Mr. WALLACE is an intense Democrat—ardently devoted to his party, but with him party is self. He has served the Democracy of this State well and faithfully, more ably than any man they possess could have done; a service which the Democracy could not appreciate, because when disaster came upon that party and repeated defeat crushed its banners and scattered its adherents, Mr. WALLACE was reproached as the cause, actually having been forced to relinquish his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, because, as was alleged by his opponents and rivals, he was not popular with the mass of his party."

Verily these things are startling. Aye, they are enough to harrow up the souls of Senatorial aspirants, in the Radical party in this State. When the Democracy of the State of Pennsylvania evince a determination to elect a Democratic Legislature upon the eve of a Senatorial election, what comfort is left unto Radical politicians?

We do not wish to necessarily wound the feelings of our argus-eyed friend at the capital, but we will tell him, in the strictest confidence, of course, that the Democracy *do* intend to elect a Democratic Legislature this fall, which Legislature will elect a Democratic United States Senator. Furthermore, there will be two Democrats sent to the Legislature from Allegheny county. This matter is already settled. A Democratic Legislature is also already arranged for. We hope that our Radical adversaries will submit gracefully to a just fate.

VON MOLTKE, THOMAS, GRANT.

When General Moltke was offered a very large sum of money as a reward or compliment for his services during the late war, he respectfully declined the gift, saying that by his elevation to the rank of *Graf* or Count, he had been sufficiently rewarded and that the needs of his old age were adequately provided for by his pension. When the American General George H. Thomas was offered houses and money *ad libitum* by rich citizens as a reward for his services, though he had received and could receive no order of nobility, he yet declined the gifts offered, remarking that he had only done his duty and that his country did enough for him and his family by paying him his official salary. Thus, if twitted with Moltke's magnanimity Americans can refer to Thomas.—*Commercial*.

Precisely so. But there is another American General, who, when "the war drums clanged no longer," and when he was about to have the highest honors known to an American citizen conferred upon him—to be called to sit in the chair of the great Father of His Country, and govern his people under the benificent Constitution made sacred by the sign manual of the immortal WASHINGTON—reached forth his greedy hands in all directions and accepted gifts of houses, and lands and horses, and dogs, and money, and jewelry, and gew-gaws, and gim-cracks, and things of all conceivable and inconceivable kinds.

Need we say that that General was ULYSSES S. GRANT? VON MOLTKE thought to be made a Count was reward enough for all his brilliant strategy and mighty battles. THOMAS wanted no other reward for his patriotic services and sacrifices upon the altar of his country, than to be looked upon as a soldier who had done his duty. GRANT, after having received every honor that could be conferred by a grateful country, after having been made General of the Army and President, was yet devoured by an insatiable greed and enriched himself by accepting the offerings of demagogues and politicians who were hurrying their way to favor and official spoils—bribing him to surrender the public patronage into their hands.

What a comment upon GRANT. What a text for a sermon, and that, too, from one of the gift-taking President's leading organs. When a foreign General sets the noble and unselfish example of rejecting gift-bribes, how the cheek of every true American must tingle with shame to think that even yet—plethoric with wealth as he is—GRANT is still on the alart looking about him for still other cringing sycophants to come forward with their filthy offering and lay them in his distended palm, and put public virtue to shame by making the public offices a subject of barter. We are glad that VON MOLTKE cannot put us wholly to shame. That, though we would have to turn with blushes from GRANT, we can proudly point to the honored grave of THOMAS and say: "There lies a General who never took a gift."

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, delivered the opening speech of the campaign at St. Clairsville, Ohio, on Tuesday last. It was an exhaustive review of the misdeeds of Radicalism, in which he furnished the figures to sustain his facts, and the official record for every statement. His conclusion was an appeal to young men, which will apply to this State as well as Ohio:

Before concluding, fellow citizens, I wish to have a few words of friendly counsel with the young men who have come of age since the delirium of war swept over our land in 1861. Young men, a great responsibility is upon you! In a little while your fathers will pass away, and the guardianship of liberty will be yours. Then prepare to perform your duty by studying well the grave questions of the day. Many of you were boys from eleven to fifteen years of age when the great Confederate war began, and all that you heard then, and much that you have heard since, has been calculated to impress upon your minds the idea that the Federal Government—the Union, as we love to call it—was older than the States—in fact, was the creator of the States. The contrary is true. The States had an independent, sovereign existence before the Union was formed. Indeed, the very word union signifies the combination or confederation of what before existed separately. The States were independent governments. They agreed to form a united or general government for certain purposes which they specified in a written Constitution. They, the States, conferred upon the Union, in writing, certain powers of a general character to be used for the general benefit of the whole people, and, for the entire Union. And all political powers not thus delegated were retained by the States or the people. The States form the bulwark of the liberty of the citizen. It is the States which protects your lives and property. It is the State court which vindicates you, when your rights have been violated by a neighbor. It is the federal court which drags you to Cincinnatti or Cleveland if a tax-spy charges you with having violated the excise law. When you marry it is under the laws of your State; and when you are blessed with children they are educated under the State laws. The States preserved the Union despite all the blunders of the Federal Administration. Had this been a centralized government, it would have been rent asunder as by the shock of an earthquake, and two distinct nationalities would have been formed. Whence came the soldiers who fought our battles? From the States. By whom were they organized and officered? By the States. When panic reigned at Washington, whence came the high words of hope and courage to re-man those who were about to abandon the capital of the Republic? From the States. Had there been no States then, we would have no country worthy of being called a country now. It was the existence of the States, the vitality of the States, the independence of the States, which saved us from the horrible calamity which has afflicted France—anarchy, to be followed by despotism.

My brave young friends, this country is your heritage—protect its institutions, for they alone stand between you and serfdom. Mr. Sumner promises you an imperial republic, which means an imperial empire. To create an empire out of free States, is to make slaves out of freemen. Are your wrists ready for the manacles? Are you ready to cower in the dust like whipped spaniels and call some man on horseback master?

Grant and the bad men around him intend to subvert your liberties! Already he has sent armed columns of regular troops to New York and Philadelphia to interfere in the elections. At his own request he has been clothed with greater power than is possessed by the Queen of England or the Emperor of Germany. At his mere will he can close your courts, proclaim martial law, suspend the writ of habeas corpus and take possession of the ballot box. During the late session of Congress a bill nearly passed, authorizing the President to call out volunteers. Volunteers for what? Peace dwells everywhere. Why then authorize the President to call for volunteers? To arm one portion of the people against the other. By the mad stupidity of party to smother patriotism, and with the hands of freemen strangle liberty.

You say "Grant achieved great victories." So he did and I would not dim one ray of glory won for him by the courage of our soldiers. "Grant is brave." So was Cæsar. "Grant is simple in his manners." The tyrant Caligula gained his name by wearing the coarse shoes of his private soldiers, and Tiberius and Nero were regarded as the friends of the people until they got astride the shoulders of Rome, when the Devil, who was concealed in their hearts, unmasked his deformity.

Young men, arouse to duty! Your liberties are in peril! Morton and Butler are confidential advisers of the President! Will you follow their lead? Do you wish to perpetuate their power? If not, unite with us in the slogan of REFORM! Let us demand equality of rights, and equality of burdens! Let us appeal to the people, and save our country by driving the oppressors and plunderers from power.

LET EGYPT BE SPOILED.

If there is any land that should be given over to the hand of the spoiler, that land is Egypt. PHAROAH oppressed the children of ISRAEL, and now Egypt has fallen into the hand of a foreign, PHAROAH. A strict translation of PHAROAH means BUTLER. The possession of the name is fast getting to be a cause of suspicion and a ground of obloquy against even ordinary individuals. No one can be blamed for refusing to sit on a jury with a person of the name of BUTLER, to reject a note endorsed by a BUTLER, or to demand the protection of the police in the presence of a BUTLER. The name itself is ground enough upon which to petition the Legislature to change it, and woe be to the unfortunately innocent BUTLER—if such a one there be—should he ever fall into the clutches of the law and be brought to trial! No wonder, for there is the man of Massachusetts, still *facile princeps* of the BUTLER clan; there is the Nebraska BUTLER, addicted to "proguing," but unfortunate in the verdict of an unanimous Legislature that he couldn't "keep a hotel;" and there is the nephew of his uncle BUTLER, with the mark of the Beast palpably upon him—that ingenuous youth upon whom forty centuries look down, but do not abash him spoiling the bewildered Egyptians! This pleasant representative of our people taking pattern after his chief, and following boldly in the footsteps of his illustrious kinsman, has reduced the donation system of government to a science.

In all Eastern countries the privileges and immunities attaching to the position of consular agent of a Christian Power, are such and so many that these places are eagerly sought after, and repaid with many substantial services to consuls, citizens, and the governments themselves. In Turkey, Egypt, and other like lands, these positions are filled for the most part by Jews and Greeks, who gladly discharge the small duties of their functions for the sake of the protection thus obtained. There are no pay nor emoluments attached to such offices, but they are of course eagerly sought after by the commercial class of whom we have spoken. Mr. BUTLER knew this, and no sooner was he domiciled in Egypt than, with one fell stroke, he revoked the commissions of every consular agent in the viceroyalty! The consternation was universal, and now came BUTLER'S harvest. No commission was to be renewed without a present, and the competition was so arranged that each would-be agent had to bid high in order to prevent some one else from "over-sizing his pile!" This is a new precedent in diplomatic arrangements, and must contribute materially to enhance the opinion already entertained abroad of "Yankee cuteness."

"WHAT'S TO BE DONE?" is the question that most bothers the Radicals since it is highly probable that they will be forced to abandon the Ku Klux investigation. A Washington correspondent says:

It is demonstrated that it can no longer be made to subserve party purposes and build up a pretext for bayonet rule in the South. The evidence this week has run counter to the hopes of the Republican members of the committee, and a long recess till next fall or an adjournment sine die may be soon looked for. The testimony given yesterday and to-day regarding the condition of affairs in Alabama and South Carolina has been so strongly fortified as to upset three-fourths of the clap-trap and hearsay evidence given by scalawags and carpet-baggers whom Horace Greeley characterizes as thieves and plunderers. To-day, Judge Busteed, the Republican United States Judge for Alabama, gave evidence confirming the editorial in the Republican State organ of Alabama, as telegraphed from Montgomery, and showing that the stories of ex-Senator Warner and Judge Parsons regarding the condition of affairs in that State are absolutely false. Judge Busteed covered the whole ground. He testified that since 1865 there had been but one instance of resistance to a process of his court, and that came from a Radical Auditor of the State who had refused to obey an injunction issued by the court. There had been no disrespect to the court or the law on the part of the people, and he was perfectly well satisfied that the people of Alabamma intended to obey all the laws of the United States and interfere with no man on account of his politics or his religion in Alabama. He regarded life, liberty, and property as safe as in any New England State. He flatly contradicted the evidence of the itinerant preacher, Lakin, given last week, that there were thirty-three indictments pending in his court, and added that he held three terms of court every year in the northern, central and southern portions of the State, and therefore had good opportunities to learn the true state of affairs. During his evidence he stated that in 1868 Warner was excused from serving as a grand juror on the ground that he was a State Senator in Ohio, and yet the next year he was elected as a United States Senator from Alabama. Judge Busteed spoke of the late Radical State administration as wanting in character and full of ignorance.

THE New York *World* tells the following characteristic anecdote of the father of the President: "Yesterday a venerable gentleman disembarked from the West Point boat, and in attempting to cross West street, found his way impeded by an unending train of vehicles. He saw a policeman near by and beckoned him to approach. Reverence for age caused the patrolman to obey and advance. The old gentleman inquired if he belonged to the army. 'No, sir, I am a policeman,' was the answer. 'Exactly,' responded the old man, 'you belong to Tammany. Can I ever get across this street?' 'Certainly,' responded the policeman, 'I will conduct you across.' The old gentleman was soon safe on the other side. The policeman turned to go back, when the old gentleman called him, and said: 'Mr. Policeman do you know who you have just conducted across this street?' The policeman replied that he had not that pleasure. 'Well, sir, I will tell you; I am the father of President GRANT.' The old gentleman then turned on his heel with dignity in the direction of the Long Branch boat."

HON. S. S. COX, in a letter to the *Irish Democrat*, speaks thus of probably the last letter Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, ever wrote: "On Saturday morning, coming out of my home in this city, the carrier gave me a letter. It was from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I had written to him a few days before a few words; "What next?" referring to his advance in the political path. His letter was brief. "Dear S—: The dry bones are rattling. J. D. is hard to shake up; but he will be shaken. Our friends (naming certain newspaper gentlemen) have *caries* in their bones; but after a while they, too, will rattle. The movement will succeed. I am in the MCGEHAN case, and all full of *murder* just now." Reading this hilarious, happy letter, I met my friend, Dr. THOMAS, who gave me the news of the fatal pistol!"

SANTO DOMINGO is much agitated. BAEZ is making great military preparations. CABRAL ditto. The former has received an invoice of Enfield rifles from the United States. Two American war vessels are protecting Mr. GRANT'S ally. It is said that if these vessels are ordered home the government will collapse. The Haytien newspapers are full of "protests" sent to President SAGET by the different departments of the country against annexation to the United States. They are determined to maintain the independence of the Republic.

A REPUBLICAN telegraphs the *Times* and *Chronicle* of Cincinnati, also Radical, the following:

There is no doubt that the majority of legal votes cast in that district at the late election for member of Congress were cast for Bowen, and that DeLarge was seated simply by the count of fraudulent votes. Since the commencement of the persecution against Bowen, some half dozen judges of election in that district have been found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. This virtually gives Bowen his seat, but his enemies are making strenuous efforts to prevent the President from pardoning Bowen, while on the other hand Bowen's friends are exerting themselves for his pardon, assuring the President that they represent the strongest faction of the Republicans, and that Bowen is their choice for Congress.

THE Indiana State Medical Association evidently consists of a large number of narrow-minded blockheads, as it recently expelled Dr. MEEKER, a distinguished physician of Laporte, for advertising. In the opinion of the Association, Dr. MEEKER'S goose is cooked; but as he does not practice to any considerable extent among the members of the Association, we should not be surprised to find him scratching comfortably along in defiance of the Code of Ethics. This is the best advertisement the Doctor could have.

THE N. Y. *Sun* wants to know how much stock President GRANT owns in the Seneca Sandstone Company in Washington? They say he holds twenty thousand dollars' worth, and that it is now worth par. The great question is, Who made him this handsome present, and when will the happy donor of such a gift be appointed to a suitable office?

A BILL in relation to the interests which may be lawfully received for the use of money has been introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature. It legalizes contracts at any rate agreed upon by the borrower and lender, but when no rate is stated six per cent. shall be understood.

THE Terre Haute (Ind.) *Gazette*, a Republican paper, speaks its present mind very freely at to GRANT'S renomination. It says:

"We have been a Republican as long as there has been a Republican party, and we will not vote for his nomination, nor for him if nominated."

A CORRESPONDENT "M" of Dayton, Ohio, sends us a well written account of the funeral obsequies of the late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, which we would be pleased to print, only that our telegrams have superseded his letter.

Democratic Nominations.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Assembly—Samuel H. Smith.
Associate Judges—D. W. C. Dumbauld and Samuel Shipley.
Treasurer—John S. Roberts.
Sheriff—Isaac Messmore.
District Attorney—Albert D. Boyd.
Commissioner—Robert Hagan.
Auditor—Stephen Hankins.
Poor-House Director—Jehu S. Brownfield.
County Surveyor—A. J. Gilmore.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Representative—J. W. Dickerson, (subject to the decision of District Conference.)
Associate Judge—John C. Black.
Treasurer—John Otto.
Commissioner—William S. Beegle.
Poor Director—Simon Drumbaugh.
Auditor—Joseph Evans.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Assembly—Dr. Joseph S. Lusk.
Associate Judge—Robert McKee.
Commissioner—John Dougherty.
District Attorney—Fred. Reiber.
Treasurer—John Book.
County Surveyor—Wm. Taylor.
Auditor—Wilson K. Potts.

FULTON COUNTY.

Associate Judges—Daniel Logan, and Thos. Lipes.
Sheriff—John Martin.
Surveyor—James Scott.
Commissioner—George Hally.

POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

A Republican Editor on Affairs in Alabama—Perfect Security for Life and Property Throughout the State.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Daily State Journal*, the organ of the Republican party in Alabama, in its issue of Thursday last, says:—We have lived in this State for more than a quarter of a century, and have never felt insecure in person or property on account of political opinion. We are sincere in our Republicanism, and we feel safe because we love our people and honestly believe that we are pursuing a course that will redound to their peace, happiness, and prosperity. Those men who call themselves Republicans, and who are continually trying to get into office, stirring up disorder and strife, and poisoning the minds of voters in secret dens at midnight, when honest men and sincere Republicans are plotted against, simply because they are honest and sincere and have social standing in the community, may feel unsafe. We endorse no such libels upon the whole people of our State. Radical vultures, Kuklux office seekers of every party are doing us more harm as a people than all the libels ever written. We believe that every honest man is safe in Alabama, no matter what his politics are.

English Masons to the Craft in America.

It will be remembered that when Earl de Gray was in Washington the Masonic fraternity of the District united in tendering to him a grand banquet in honor of his being the Grand Master of the English Masons. As a prompt acknowledgment of the courtesies extended on that occasion the Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia has just received the following communication from the Grand Secretary of England:—

FREEMASON'S HALL, London, June 10.
CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Esq., Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

W. GRAND MASTER—I am commanded by the M. W. Grand Master of England, the Right Honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon K. G., to inform you that at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of England, holden on Wednesday, the 7th of June, it was resolved to offer the sincere thanks of the Grand Lodge to the Masons of the District of Columbia, and of the United States, for their cordial reception of Lord de Grey as Grand Master of England. By the next mail I hope to have the pleasure of transmitting the resolution in due form. In the meantime I have the honor to be, Most Worthy Grand Master, yours truly and fraternally.

JOHN HERVEY, G. S.

UNTO THEE.

All the world seems nothing worth,
Hope and pleasure fade and flee,
When all its doubt upon the earth,
And all is darkness on the sea,
Where should I come but unto Thee,
O God! who keepest me?

This burning soul, so long repressed,
That longs to pour itself and weep,
And on some kind supporting breast
To sigh and sob itself to sleep,
Where should I bring but unto Thee,
O God who hearest me?

These fettering bonds of toil and care,
Which make the striving spirit faint;
This load that seems too much to bear;
This trembling gush of deep complaint,
Where should I bring but unto Thee,
O God! who pitiest me?

This heart that mourns its death above,
That aches with hungry emptiness,
That these poor husks of earthly love
Have failed to satisfy or bless,
Where should I bring but unto Thee,
O God! who lovest me?

O friend above all other friends!
O Love beyond all other loves!
That peace into my life descends;
My heart beats calmly as a dove's,
When all my woes I bring to Thee,
O God who healest me!

—*Old and New.*

Sketches of Corea

Corea is a large peninsula in Northeastern Asia, bounded on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the south by the Straigt of Corea and on the west by the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Leao Fong. It is called Teyosien by the Chinese, to whom it is tributary, Kao-be and by the Japanese, Koari, from which it derives the name of Corea. The length of the peninsula is about 600 miles, and the width less than 140, and comprises about 80,000 square miles. The capital, Kingkitas, is situated in the center of the peninsula, on the banks of the River Kiang. The entire length of the country is traversed by a mountain range, which forms a gentle slope on the west and rises abruptly and precipitately on the east. The coast is about as treacherous as the Coreans themselves, being for the most part so rocky as to be practically inaccessible, although there are a few good harbors. The climate of Corea is very cold in winter, while in summer rain falls so abundantly that the great variety of fruits which grow on the peninsula yearly become so soaked that their flavor is rendered insipid. But, notwithstanding the usual severity of the seasons, the soil of Corea is rich and productive, and barley, wheat, cotton, rice, millet, etc., are grown extensively and in great quantities. Fruit trees also flourish with tropical luxuriance. The mineral wealth of the country has scarcely been attended to, although gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, etc., are found there. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs and cats, and a small race of horses called mon-k-neat, famous for their strength and spirit. It is said that there is a royal prohibition against the rearing of sheep, and consequently that animal is almost unknown to the Coreans. The royal tiger and the panther are monarchs of the wild beasts in the peninsula, and so numerous are they that the traffic in their skins forms an important branch in their commerce with foreign nations. The manufactures comprise cloths, silks, pottery and arms, the latter being the best made. The Corean sabers and daggers are much sought for by the Chinese because of the exquisite manner in which they are made. The foreign commerce is trifling, and is confined mainly to China and Japan.

Corea is almost an independent kingdom, and is governed by a king who pays tribute to the uncle of the Moon, the Emperor of China. Its inhabitants are said to be far superior to the Chinese in mental and physical resources. The government consists of a king, whose ministry is divided into five departments, which form the center of all civil and military authority. His Majesty's power is held sacred and inviolable from the union in his own person of the hierarchal and secular sovereignty. He divides his government into circles or provinces, under the rule of special governors, all appointed by the king, to whom they are responsible. The revenues of the Corean monarch are immense and are derived mainly from the letting out of land and a tithe of produce. As in China, religion is a secondary consideration. The prevailing belief is in Boodhism, which was introduced [illegible] the year 372, but there appears to another religion—evidently the original faith of the people—and the doctrines of Corpicious are held in high esteem.

The genuine Corean language is scracely Roman, as it has been hopelessly corrupted by the introduction of numerous Chinese words, the higher classes using the Chinese language in all cases. About the year 1120 Corea was conquered by the Tartars; in 1692 and 1698 by the Japanese, who were unable to retain it, and it fell under the sway of China, and we have already intimated the people engage largely in piracy, and numbers of them are yearly caught while at work in their pirate junks. The treatment of all foreigners who fall into their hands is most brutal, and it was because of their inhumanity that the expedition under the command of Admiral Rogers was sent to Eastern waters.

An Interesting Suit.

A case of considerable interest to Catholics is now on trial in the Clevelond (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas. A congregation in that city desire to build a new house of worship, and have proceeded to make contracts for the work. The Bishop of the Diocese, Amadeus Rappe, was relieved of his charge some time ago by the Pope, and an administrator, Rev. Mr. Hannin, not of Episcopal rank, appointed to manage its affairs. According to the rule or law or the church in this country, the title to all ecclesiastical property must be lodged absolutely in the Bishop, with the understanding that he holds it not for his individual anvantage, but in trust for the benefit of the congregation. In accordance with this law, the title to the present church edifice of the congregation in question, add of the land on which it stands, is in the hands of Bishop Rappe, who is absent, but is understood to have no objection to the new work. Administrator Hannin, however, thinks the people are not able to afford the cost of the proposed building, and that by going on with it they would incur heavy debts, and cause grave embarrassments to the Church. He therefore prohibits the commencement of the building; and as the congregation are obstinate inclaming the right to build such a house as suits them, and insist that the Administrator has not the powers of a Bishop concerning the Church property, Mr. Hannin has felt obliged to seek the restraining aid of the civil courts. The point at issue is the authority of administrators concerning the temporalities of congregations. The decision has not yet been rendered.

A CURIOUS spectacle was exhibited recently at the marriage in Berlin of a member of the German nobility. At the bridegroom's request a cordon of policemen was placed at the entrance of the church to prevent the intrusion of his sister, who, armed with a horsewhip, attempted to enter and administer a chastisement to the loving couple, to prevent what she considered a disgraceful *mesalliance* on the part of her brother. The enraged sister made the attempt to enter, was ejected, and the marriage proceeded quietly.

The Trouble in the East.

Advices from China, in the form of a despatch from Admiral Rodgers, commanding the American squadron in the Chinese seas, received by the Secretary of the Navy, give information of a recent fight between the natives of the Corean peninsula and several ships of war of the United States and France.

It appears that a few weeks ago Admiral Rodgers, accompanied by vessels of the French, English and Prussian squadroons, made an expedition to the Corea to confer with the authorities, there, who are practically independent of the government of China, for the protection of shipwrecked sailors of all nations cast upon that coast, whom it has been the habit of the piratical Coreans to enslave and oppress. The conference was satisfactory and amicable, and it was understood that the Coreans made no objections to a survey of their waters, which was deemed by Admiral Rodgers a desirable thing in the interests of commerce.

On the 1st of June, accordingly, Commander Blake was sent with the Monoccacy, the Palos and four steam launches to examine the River Sable at a point called Difficult Passage. He was accompanied by a French vessel of war. As these vessels were nearing the shore masked batteries opened upon the fleet, whereupon a heavy fire was returned, driving the Coreans from their guns. A communication had been received from the shore, at the date of Admiral Rodger's despatch (June 3), which it was hoped would open negotiations for a settlement of the affair otherwise it was the intention of our forces to land and destroy the forts, and take such further measures as the interests of civilized nations should seem to demand.

Such is, in brief, the despatch of Admiral Rodgers. It is of very great significance. The time seems to have arrived for the determination of the question whether the semi-civilized powers of the East shall be permitted to obstruct any longer the world's progress.

The great Chinese empire, so long shut up, was supposed to have been brought by the Burlingame treaty into intimate intercourse with Christendom, but that treaty has been set at naught by the imperial government, and amounts to nothing. As for Coreans living as they do by piracy, they are to be regarded as *hostes humani generis*, and may be brought to good behavior by the strong hand, as criminals are arrested by the police. But China lies beyond them, clinging to her immemorial superstition and isolation, and impeding the march of improvement. It is only a question of time when she must be taught the duties she owes to mankind, and the present seems an opportune moment for the lesson. A strong display of power on the part of Europe and America made now might prevent many future outrages and place the world's commerce in the Chinese seas on a proper footing.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Notes and Brevities upon the Prevailing Fashions of the Day.

Swansdown tassels for window-shades have been introduced.

Tea, toasts, and texts is the bill of fare at Dorcas tea-meetings.

The prettiest fans are those which, when open, look like butterflies.

Yellow pongees are much worn and much abused by people of good taste.

The most fashionable tints for visiting cards are lavender and pale blue.

Sailor hats, jackets, and collars are the rage for the fair ones this year.

Very wide braid or velvet should be used in trimming the edge of street costumes.

White kids are now out of fashion, and lavender, with light gray, and yellow the most affected.

Violet should never be worn in evening dresses, because it vanishes under artificial light

Violet or heliotrope is the most delicate and stylish perfume for sachets for the wardrobe.

Large round hats of white muslin, with a flower or wide ribbon, are all the rage for the country.

Opera cloaks are now of white cashmere, with two large capes, and completely covered with elaborate silk embroidery.

One "infant's trousseau" for the summer has been constructed by a New York firm, at the very moderate figure of $1,500.

The newest fashionable luxury is a croquet tent which only weighs thirty-five pounds, and can be pitched in a moment.

Russia leather belts, with large buckles and small bags attached, are much worn by ladies especially with muslin dresses.

Next fall's bonnets are so painfully novel that milliners will have to hire people to wear them, and so break in the fashion.

Round hats are generally trimmed at the back with plain tulle veils with a border of Spanish lace, which are fastened by large jet pins.

The reaction against the monogram is becoming more decided, and a twisted enigma will shortly be as much out of *regle* as a red cotton handkerchief dipped in musk.

Since the plainer *coiffures* have come into vogue a pretty lace cap is much worn in the morning.

It is the style now to cut the wedding cake, and administer it to the guests in dainty little boxes.

Ruffles and lace ruchings for the neck and sleeves are more in fashion this year than they ever have been.

Tortoise shell chains, wherefrom depend tortoise shell bells with tongues of gold are the latest necklaces.

Linen collars are now worn square, back and front, and not pointed, and are trimmed with insertion and edging.

Six silk dresses will now last a young lady through the summer, whereas twenty-five was last year's allowance.

Boys of ten and twelve years must this year ape swelis of a larger growth, in the elegance and style of their garments.

Simple white muslin and plain gold engagement rings are what pretty Philadelphians are served up in at the altar.

For children this summer, braids and short frizzled hair are both very fashionable. The maniac style of wearing the hair floating down the back is not considered *recherche* only at a *soiree* and hop.

Very handsome toilets are of black China crepe overdresses, elaborately embroidered, and worn over a black silk with small ruffles. A sleeveless jocket of crepe is worn over a black silk waist with long sleeves.

Fashion predicts that little folks must wear shoes corresponding in color to the sash. Slippers and low cut button shoes are stylish for girls and boys from six to twelve years old. Silk gloves of light tints. Fancy parasols. Frills and plain collars. Small bows for the neck. Lace and embroidery for trimmings.

A SALT LAKE correspondent, by way of showing how strongly the female population of Mormondom objects to polygamy, relates that numerous young ladies have simultaneously offered to elope with him.

A CITIZENS' association of Cologne has resolved to present to General Moltke with a barrel of the very best "eau de Cologne" from the renowned firm of Johann Maria Farina, containing about seved thousand bottles.

"MY WIFE AND CHILD."

[The beautiful and tender lines on this subject are published in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, and credited to the pen of Gen. R. Jackson, of Savannah, Ga. They were written while he was in command of the First Georgia Regiment, then in camp on the Rio Grande, below Matamoras, and a part of Gen. Taylor's army of Mexican invasion. The General wrote them in pencil, on his knee, in his tent, and read them to the writer at the moment. Our recollection is that we immediately sent them home, and their first appearance was in the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* of that year. They will bear many recepitions, for they are of the poetry of nature, the outgoings of a soldier's heart in a foreign land to the loved ones left behind.—*Mobile Register.*]

The tattoo beats, the lights are gone,
The camp around in slumber lies;
The night in solemn pace moves on,
The shadows thicken o'er the skies;
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, my dearest one,
Whose love my early life has blessed;
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast.
God of the tender, frail, and lone,
Oh, guard the tender sleeper's rest.

And hover gently, hover near
To her whose watchfuleye is wet—
To mother, wife—the doubly dear
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two strains of love so deep and clear—
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before Thy throne,
Oh teach her, Ruler of the skies,
That while, at Thy behest alone,
Earth's mightiest powers fall and rise,
No tear is wept, to Thee unknown,
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies.

That Thou canst stay the ruthless hands
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by Thy stern commands
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening current of her breast;
No fraughting fear or angry tone
Disturb the sabbath of her rest.

Whatever fate those forms may show—
Loved with passions almost wild—
By day, by night, in joy or woe—
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
O God, protect my wife and child!

Marriage as a Pastime.

Perhaps married people have as much to answer for, in the way of responsibility for the increasing indifference to the bounden duties of that important relation, as all others taken together. Though not among those who affect to discover any disproportionate increase of depravity in this age as compared with any other, we are ready to admit that depravity has sought out and assumed new forms. The marriage of convenience so common now-a-days were fewer, according to population, half a century ago than now, if the annals of those times are reliable. The reason is not difficult to assign. Fifty years ago great wealth, such as is now common, was almost unknown. The Astors and Girards were such rare birds of golden plumage that the names stood prominently out, marking what are now recognized as types of the class. Wealth was not regarded then exactly as it is now, because it was rather exceptional, probably there are many, perhaps more, love matches now than marked the period to which we allude. But it is quite as certain that there are more marriages of convenience now than there were then.

These marriages on commercial considerations have brought a great evil into existence. No man devoted to his wife, nod woman devoted to her husband, ever flirts. However much either may have erred in that particular before marriage, there is a full recantation and abandonment of such errors when they take on the new relation The flirting of married people has caused young people to lightly esteem the compact. They come to look upon marriage as a sort of pastime, which really works no change of relations with the outside world. The dozen young men and young ladies of Elmira, New York, who some months ago got "married for fun," were not altogether to blame. They must have observed that marrying for convenience is common in cities; and they have seen such couples as intent upon conquest as ever. They married for fun, and found that the law took a serious view of the transaction. They did not mean it at all; and how many of the married acquaintances of those thoughtless girls and boys conduct themselves as if they, too, did not mean anything when they married? Perhaps it is not wise to visit extreme consequences upon such blunders, under all the circumstances. But if the courts sever the accidental bonds, will it not lead to other and similar blunders? It is a serious question, after all, whether these blunderers should not be made to suffer the pains and penalties of their heedless trifling, and so remain bachelors and spinsters in fact, the remainder of their lives. Some jokes deserve punishment, and perhaps this is one of them.

Lost and Gained.

A Roman correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

I have not told your readers of the loss Italy has lately sustained by the expatriation of one of Raphael's most celebrated works, known to English and American readers as the "Madonna della Staffa." Travelers to the Italy of eight and ten years ago, and, of course, all who preceded them, seldom failed to have a peep at the picture, which was the gem of the Connestabile collection of Perguia. Fading light was earnestly watched, and the belated traveler, leaving the unpacking of his carriage to the mercy of courier and host rushed up the little Corso Perngia to the Piazza beside the Cathedral, where the Connestabile palace is situated, and forgot hunger and fatigue in his enjoyment of this most beautiful of Raphael's earlier works. Alas! its place knows it no more Its owner had been for some time anxious to part with it, and last year proposed to send it Rome. The Italian government at that time sequestrated it; but a lawsuit commenced by the proprietor was decided in his favor, and the government was obliged to return the picture and pay the costs of the suit. The Empress of Russia had long desired the picture, and offered Count Connestabile the little sum of three hundred and thirty thousand francs for it, the highest price which has yet been paid for a Raphael. The condition attached to the offer obliged, however, its acceptance n twenty-four hours, as the Empress insisted upon its delivery at St Petersburg by special courier in time for the Emperor's *fete*. The picture was to be her little gift to him on the occasion. The Count offered the picture to the Italian Government, but the matter could not be laid before Parliament, and Signore Corrente, Minister of Public Instruction, did not feel himself justified in assuming the responsibility of paying so large a sum. He was duly called to account in the Chamber of Deputies for having allowed the picture to leave Italy, but fully justified himself, and informed Parliament that if they wish to prevent art-treasures of Italy from being carried out of the country, they must pass a law to that effect.

—A SOUTHERN paper suggests that the most useful convict employment for ex-Congressman Bowen, sentenced to prison for bigamy, will be "the manufacture of carpet-bags."

BOBOLINK.

Throat brimful of music—
Cannot keep it in;
Bless me! Wouldn't have you try;
'Twould be almost a sin.
Should think 'twould choke you though, sometimes,
The aperture's so small
That all this noise must struggle through,
Or not get out at all.

Swinging on the lily cups,
Hiding in the clover,
Prince of comic vocalists,
Saucy little rover—
Give us a gem from Mozart;
A taste of Meyerbeer;
Or a morceau from Rossini,
Fit for cultivated ear.

Cannot?—Well, stop trying;
Your own wild notes are best.
Stick to the tune you've practiced,
Never mind the rest;
Stretch your mouth to the utmost;
Pour forth your pearly song,
Marred by no taint of by-gone grief,
Or shade of future wrong.

EUROPE'S DANGER.

Favre's Circular to the Diplomatic Agents—Atheism and Communism Rampant—Warning to European Powers Against the Influence of the International, &c, &c.

The following is a translation of M. Jules Favre's circular to the diplomatic agents of the French republic alluded to in the telegrams:

VERSAILLES, June 6, 1871.

SIR: The formidable insurrection which the valor of our army has just suppressed has kept the entire world in such anxiety—that it seems to me necessary to restrain the horror it inspires in order to try to discover the causes which have rendered it possible. It is of importance that you should be enlightened upon this point, so as to be able to rectify erroneous opinions, to put people on their guard against grievous exaggerations, and to invoke every where the moral support of the sensible honest, and courageous men who wish to restore the principle of authority by giving it as its basis respect of the laws, moderation, and liberty. When one has been the witness of the catastrophes that we have home through, the first impulse is to distrust everything except the force which, appearing as the supreme remedy, seems as such the only true principle. But the smoke of the combat is hardly cleared away till each of us, interrogating his conscience, finds there the superior guide, which we never abandon with impunity, and to which we all return when we have given way to the violence of our passions. This time the lesson is so piercing and so terrible that it would require a singular hardness of heart to refuse to admit the evidence of it. France has not, as some people say with too much levity, recoiled toward barbarism; it is no more the prey of an extravagant hallucination. She has been, by a series of voluntary mistakes, thrown out of the paths of the just and true. She undergoes to-day the most cruel and yet the most logical of expiations. Who can deny, as a matter of fact, that the act of the 2d December, and the system which has been the consequence of it, introduced into the heart of the nation active elements of degeneracy and abasement? In what concerns now particularly the City of Paris, there is no serious person who may not have forseen and predicted the inevitable misfortunes that were being prepared for her by the audacious violation of all economic and moral rules—the necessary consequences of the extreme measures requisite to the existence of the empire. Men may turn back to recent discussions, and they will see with what precision were pointed out the dangers that were being intrepidly raised up by too docile approvers of these criminal follies. Paris was condemned by the *regime* that had made the government imperial to undergo a formidable crisis. It would have flourished in peace. War has given the characters a horrible convulsion. It could not be otherwise in accumulating in the capital a floating population of nearly 300,000 workmen. In multiplying these, all the excitations of social enjoyments, and all the sufferings of misery, the empire had organized a vast focus of corruption and disorder, in which the least spark would set the whole in a blaze. It had created a national workshop which was maintained by a feverish speculation, and which it was impossible to license without disaster. When it committed the crime of declaring war, it called upon Paris the thunderbolt which was to crush it. Five weeks afterwards our armies were destroyed, and the great city remained alone in the face of the 800,000 Germans who invaded our territory. The duty of resistance animated all hearts. To fulfil it it was necessary to arm all classes without distinction. The enemy was at the gates, and without this necessary rashness he would have forced them at the first attempt.

* * * * *

Such, Monsieur, is my view of the events which confound and revolt us, and which, without careful study, appear inflexible. But I should omit one of the essential points of this sad history were I not to remind you that by the side of these caricatures of Jacobins we must place the chiefs of a society, now unhappily notorious, which is called the International, and the action of which has perhaps been more powerful than that of its accomplices, in that it has rested upon numbers, discipline, and cosmopolitanism. *The International Association is certainly one of the most dangerous with which a goverment has to deal.* The day of its formation is already long past. It is commonly considered to date from the Exhibition of 1862. I believe it to be yet older. It is natural and right that workmen should seek to strengthen themselves by associations. *This end they have pursued for more than forty years, and however their efforts have been opposed by legislation and the courts, they have not the less persevered. During the last ten years, however, their sphere of action has been regularly extended, and their ideas have assumed a character by which we may well be disquieted.* As the very name of the society shows, the founders of the International desire to efface and confound all nationality before a common and superior interest. One might at first sight imagine that this conception was inspired solely by a sentiment of unity (*solidarite*) and peace. Official documents completely contradict this supposition. The International is a society of war and of hatred. It has for its base atheism and communism: for its object, the destruction of capital and the annihilation of those who possess it by means of the brute force of numbers, which shall crush all who attempt resistance. Such is the programme which, with a cynical audacity, the chiefs have laid before before their followers, which they have publicly taught in their meetings and inserted in their journals. For in their quality as a power they have their meetings and their organs. Their committees meet in privacy in Belgium, in England, and in Switzerland. They have numerous adherents in Prussia, in Austria, in Italy, and in Spain. Like some great Masonic organization, their society envelopes the whole of Europe. As for their rules of conduct, they have been too often declared for it to be necessary to show at any length that they are the negation of every principle on which civilization depends. "We demand," say they in their official sheet of the 25th of March, 1869, "direct legislation for the people by March, 1869, "direct legislation for the people by people, the abolition of the right of individual inheritance, either in capital or in the instruments of labor, the return of the soil to the hands of all." "The alliance declares itself Atheist," says the General Council constituted in London in July, 1869; "it seeks the abolition of worship, the substitution of science for faith, of human for Divine justice, and the abolition of marriage. In demands above all the abolition of the right of inheritance, so that in future each may have the full benefit of what he has himself produced, and that, in conformity with the decision arrived at by the last Congress at Brussels, land, instruments of labor, and all other capital becoming the common property of society at large, shall be at the disposition only of workers—that is to say, of the agricultural and industrial association." Such is a *resume* of the doctrines of the International: and it is to annihilate all individual action, as well all individual property. It is to crush [the nations under the yoke of a kind of monarchy of blood. It is to make them a race of impoverished and stupefied by communism, for these perverse and misguided men agitate the world, seducing the ignorant, and drawing after them those too numerous sectarians who seek, in the resuscitation of the economical follies, enjoyment without toil, and the satisfaction of their most culpable desires. These are, in truth, the prospects held out by them to the simple folk they desire to decieve. "Workingmen of the universe," says a publication of January 29, 1870, "organize yourselves, if you would cease to suffer from excessive fatigue and all kinds of privations. Under the International Association of Working Men, order and justice will take the place of disorder, improvidence, and arbitrary power." "For us," it says elsewhere, "the red flag is a symbol of universal human love. Let our enemies be careful, then, not to turn it against themselves as a flag of terror." In presence of these statements, all commentary is superflous. *Europe to face with a work of destruction, systematically directed against each of the nations which compose it, and against the very principles upon which all civilization reposes.* After having seen the leaders of the International in power, she will have to ask herself what is the value of her pacific declarations. The foundation of their system can be nothing but the frightful despotism of a small number of chiefs, thrusting themselves upon a multitude bending under the yoke of Communism, subjected to every kind of slavery, even the most odious—that of the conscience—with neither land nor home, neither worship nor prayer, reduced to an immense workshop, governed by terror, and constrained by force of law to drive from their hearts their families and their God. *The situation is serious.* It does not permit to any government indifference or inactivity. They would be culpable indeed, were they to witness unmoved the ruin of every law by which the prosperity and the morality of the people are maintained. I will be glad, sir, to receive, in exchange for these reflections, the communication of those which may occur to you, either from your own meditations or from the study of the facts and inquiries you may have to transmit to me.

The Diamond Fields.

The land I am now looking at on the other side of the Vaal, is a long, low hill, sloping gradually down to the water, and covered with low, prickly shrubs. The spot is by no means beautiful or inviting to cattle or man. It is neither picturesque nor promising, yet it contains the very essence of wealth, the choicest treasures of royalty, power and beauty. There, since the beginning of the world, trodden under foot by savages and wild beasts, unheeded, while Europe has suffered its storms and convulsions, these diamonds have slumbered. The upper part of the sloping hill is composed of orange-colored gravel, with here and there boulder stones, detritus of old water courses cropping out. This gravel is very attractive to the eye, and consists for the most part of agates, cornelians, clear yellow stones, and bits of jasper.

For the first day or two you feel inclined to make a collection of the best of these; but this avarice wears off when you begin to find the good and sound stones are few and far between, and are nearly as scarce as the diamonds, which, like all good things, are shyest of all. Whenever a spot of this gravel is selected, either by new-comers or from a diamond having been found, the people make a rush, and the whole of the ground is at once divided into lots twenty one feet square. The new and hopeful hands begin to pick and loose up the virgin ground, and after throwing by the big stones, they sift the smaller gravel through a large screen, and get rid of all pebbles bigger than a pigeon's egg. Of course the man lucky enough to find a diamond bigger than this, is sure to see it in the sieve.

All that goes through the sieve is the small gravel or wash stuff. This residuum is carted down to the river early in the morning, and washed in a cradle, which consists of a couple of sieves, the upper one course in the mesh, the lower one fine. These sieves are placed on a frame set on rockers. The gravel is placed in the upper sieve one man rocks the cradle, while his companion pours water on all the gravel and fine dust which has washed through the two sieves. The upper sieve is looked over, and the contents thrown aside, while the gravel from the under one, containing pebbles from the size of a hazelnut to that of a big pin's head, is reviewed on the table, at which we will suppose I and my comrade Ash are sitting.

We are in a bower made of branches and an old sail. We each grasp a flat piece of zinc and commence by drawing a small portion of the gravel toward us like children playing with shells. With one motion of the hand we spread out our store carefully on the table, and with another, like disappointed gamblers that we are, we sweep it contemptously off; so the diggers here go on, hour after hour, day after day, month after month, and perhaps never, after all, see the welcome gleam of the long-sought diamond. The manual labor is not so great, but oh, the monotony and weary watching of the stones. It is dreadfully tiring; one's back aches, all one's limbs feel benumbed, and the shoulder blades have each their own special grievance.—All the Year Round.

As it happens, there are two particular counties in Texas which are seperated by a river, and in one of them dwelt a young man and a maiden fair who fondly loved each other, but were seperated by the cruel parent of the damsel. An elopement was accordingly planned, the lover obtained two licenses, one from the clerk of each county, and thus provided they entered a boat with a clergymen, and pushing to the centre of the stream as near as might be, were there united in the holy bonds of wedlock, one of the licenses certainly covering the locality.

VARIETIES.

SARATOGA lions are fighting the tiger.

THE "latest thing out"—One's husband.

A MINE of borax has been discovered in Nevada.

THE mosquito season has fairly opened at Jersey City.

DRUNKENESS is said to be on the increase in Titusville.

THE summer so far in England has been cold.

THE City of Washington has thirty-three private fountains.

AN Illinois baby has sixteen names to hold it down to earth.

THE scholars in the Albany high school have formed a brass band.

ROPE walkers have to serve from one to two years' apprenticeship.

SNOW is still ten feet deep in some of the Rocky Mountain gorges.

BOSTON beggars inclose appeals for aid in æsthetic bouquets.

THE wheat crop at Sydney, Australia, has been destroyed by floods

A TROY jury, locked up for the night, whiled the hours away by playing cards.

TWO hundred dollars is considered a handsome fortune by the Russian peasantry.

THE Congregational Conference at Andover, admitted women to full membership.

THE Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence are the resort of a thousand pickerel fishers.

THE forests of France destroyed in the late war will require sixty years to restore.

A TWENTY pound lump of pure silver was taken from Lone Mountain, New Mexico.

A LADY advertises in the London Times for "an accomplished poodle nurse. Wages £1 per week."

NAPOLEON has called Nelaton, his physician, to reside in London, so as to be ready at call.

SENATOR FLAGG, of Illinois, claims to have an orchard with a thousand different varieties of apples.

THE Wisconsin State Temperance Convention was a failure; there were only ten persons present.

HARVESTING in Fauquier county, Va., is about finished, and finer crops have not been made for fifteen years.

THE New England Woman's Club has raised sixty-five thousand dollars to build cheap homes for working girls.

THE first new wheat of the season was offered and sold in Richmond, on Thursday last, at $1 70 per bushel.

TWENTY thousand Connecticut people believe that Saturday is the true Sunday, and hold their conduct accordingly.

ASA KITTLE, the blind murderer, sang a song for the entertainment of the Grand Jury on their recent visit to Troy jail.

THE hammers of church bells are the favorite plunder with rural Massachusetts larcenists now.

A CHECK drawn by Aaron Burr, on the Bank of New York, in 1792, is on exhibition at a Gotham drug store.

WHY don't they take steps in Tartary to establish insane asylums? Because they're no mad people there.

A CARRIAGE-MAKER thinks "the elliptic steel springs" are about as healthy "mineral springs" as there are.

FIERY and untamed burglars are following in the footsteps of the devastating Colorado bugs through interior Wisconsin.

A CHILD was born in Ohio the other day with its right arm and hand perfectly black, while the remainder of its body was strangely white.

LOCUSTS are numerous in Baton Rouge, La. They have also appeared near Mansfield (DeSoto parish) and are depredating upon the young cotton.

"ARE dose bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberius. "No, indeed," answered Tibe, "deyh ab got plenty of fire, and de bells are ringing for water."

A COMMITTEE of the Connecticut Legislature propose to hand over to the medical colleges all bodies not claimed within twenty-four hours after death by friends.

MEMBERS of the Los Angelos, California wine growers' association express the opinion that the present year's crop of grapes will greatly exceed that of last year.

THE New York tea merchants have started a board of trade of their own, and threaten to put a stop to some of the abuses and frauds prevailing in the business. "More power to them."

A LETTER from the Shenandoah valley says: "The rush to the mountains is not as great as usual this year. Many of the springs are not as yet paying expenses."

THERE is a young lady in Camden studying Latin. She has a beau. He asked her what *sic transit gloria mundi* meant. She translated it, "come and see me on Monday."

A PUBLIC school edifice in Newark was fired by incendiaries, on Monday morning, and sustained damage amounting to $10,000. The mayor offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the rascals.

MRS. SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford widow of the famous inventor of revolving arms, is about to erect a costly monument, it is said, over the neglected grave of ex-Governor Seymoar, of Connecticut.

"YOU'D better look out for yer hoss's feet above here, mister," said a ragged boy to a Redding traveler. "Why?" said the gentleman, nervously pulling up. "Cos ther's a fork in the road there," was the candid reply.

THAT young man from the country who mistook a steam fire engine for a brass band, has been "doing" the Boston papers again. He makes a business, he says, of going around to pick up derned greenhorn reporters.

A SOUTH BEND (Indiana) man, with the remark that he had an engagement to meet General Jackson at four o'clock, swallowed two ounces of laudanum. Owing to the interference of a stomach pump the engagement was broken.

A JURY during a recent term of the Prince Edward (Nev.) county court, brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, and assess his damages at twenty-eight bushels of corn." The judge sent them to assess damages in money.

THE editor of the Houston county (Minn.) Journal drove off all the potato bugs from his patch by a charge from a Babcock fire extinguisher, and he considers the machine a perfect remedy for the pests. He adds in the postscript the important information that his potatoes all died within fifteen minutes after the bugs left.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh: Thursday, June 29, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

1871. PROSPECTUS 1871.

OF THE

CAMPAIGN POST.

The many and vital interests involved in the Pending State Campaign make it more than ordinarily essential to

Circulate Democratic Documents,

And thus present to the minds and judgments of the people the necessity of voting out of power their present

RADICAL OPPRESSORS.

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Remember that these terms apply strictly to the Campaign Paper. All orders should be sent to

JAS. P. BARR & Co., Publishers,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We present this morning an address issued by the Democratic State Central Committee, of which the Hon. W. A. WALLACE is Chairman, at whose request we make public the fact that it was prepared by the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK and submitted during the session of the Convention, and referred to the Executive Committee. The document speaks for itself.

THE Radical party in Utah is in pretty much the same fix that it is in the State of New York. The two factions are making war upon each other, and although they have not exactly carried the war into Africa, they have done the next thing to it—they have carried it to Long Branch. The fight seems to be between the outs and the ins. The attorneys on one side insist that the present Federal officeholders are pure and unadulterated patriots, while on the other hand it is claimed that they are worse than thieves and scalawags. GRANT has pocketed the papers on both sides, and will render a decision at an early day.

THE Radical party works and talks in a mysterious way. All its conventions speak in glowing terms of civil service reform, but in vain we look to see the fulfillment of their promises and protestations. Take, for instance, the case of POWELL CLAYTON Senator from Arkansas. A short time ago the Grand Jury of the United States Court at Little Rock found a true bill of indictment against him and a large number of other conspirators for counteancing and aiding in fraudulent registration and voting in that State in 1870.

The District Attorney, Judge and Marshal imagined that they were doing their duty under civil service reform when scoundrels were arraigned for their crimes. But they were mistaken. It would not do to bring Radical officials and leaders to justice in this way. CLAYTON became alarmed at the way things were likely to go, and he at once set about having Gen. CATTERSON the Marshal, and Mr. WHIPPLE the District Attorney removed, in which he succeeded. These gentlemen will now understand the value of Radical professions. They tried to bring some criminal officials to justice and lost their own official heads. This is a lesson that will not be lost upon others.

HELIGOLAND.

"Room for the mighty dead!"

The world moves. History repeats itself. "Vanity, vanity, all is vanity," saith the preacher. All things that happen, we are told by the wise SOLOMON, are vain repetitions of things that are past. In proof of which THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULEY put the King's words in better English, without knowing that even he was making "a vain repetition."

The poetic idea of retributive justice is about to be realized. "Perfidious Albion" is to be smitten "hip and thigh," and Ireland who for two centuries almost has felt the pressure of the feet of Hanover upon her neck is about to be relieved—nay, released by the Hohenzollerns.

Centuries ago the Normans, armed to the teeth, and thirsting for blood, deserted their dark and solemn forests and trusting themselves to the brief uncertainties of a narrow belt of water, crossed over to England, and despoiled her people and conquered her almost countless petty kings.

Again out of the eternal forests that skirt the Baltic and belt all North-eastern Europe came the Saxons and conquered the Norman-Engles and formed a new race—the Anglo-Saxon. Madness only seems to have seized this North German race when the adventurous legions of CÆSAR, dropping down from cis-Alpine Gaul, raised their imperial eagles above the Druidic altars. They swore eternal vengeance on all the fair-haired islanders and swarthy dwellers of the tide-water of the Baltic.

From that day hence have the *Preusse* ruled England except the comparatively short interragnum of the TUDORS and the STUART'S. The all-grasping House of Hanover, when by *mesalliance*, it was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover and King of Great Britain, was not content with its power and perquisites—did not accept the nominal submission of Ireland but insisted upon Kaiserism.

Animosity to "Dutch GEORGE" (GEORGE I.) is still cherished in the hearts of all Englishmen north of Lancashire and every Irishman.

The bastard Prince of Orange sprung into prominence from the very loins of Hanover, and smote down virtue and innocence and womanhood throughout all Ireland from Meath to the Giant's Causeway and left it a wilderness of blood.

The just gods do not permit iniquity to go unpunished. For centuries the proud, beautiful Erin has been beneath the heel of the Norman and the Hanoverian. Now vengeance comes from the Low German House of Hohenzollern—the down-trodden "country man" that Hanover used to curse.

The great tragedy in Europe that has just closed would be a farce was it not a repetition of thrice written history. The new ALARIC is about to arise, and he believes that beneath his hoof-prints no political institution can possibly live. Gaul first trod down the fair plains of Italia. Then came the Huns and overrun Latinium and Gaul and again laid unclean Lands upon the altars of those who were proud to say *"Robi da Roma."*

We see it repeated. Trans-Alpine and cis-Alpine Gaul caught up the great inspiration of twenty centuries agone, and went beyond the Rubicon. *Forte dux fel fiat* has been the undertone of history since then. "Justice is mine" says the great Author and Finisher of the Universe; and he deals out no uncertain justice.

Ireland's oppressors become her avengers. The centuries of blood and wrong and oppression that make her shamrock blush "ensanguined purple" are about to be wiped away, and then her redemption will be whiter than the blinding chalk hills of Kent.

The demand of Prussia—nay of VON BISMARCK'S unified Germany—upon England for the cession of Heligoland Islands to the former power, means that the Hun after traversing southern Europe like CÆSAR and MAGNUS POMPEY turns his eyes toward the north star and dreams of CÆSARIAN empire.

BISMARCK'S demand means war. Germany cannot recede—England dare not. It is the quarrel of the landgraves of Hanover and Hohenzollern for the empire of Europe—and possibly the world.

But Ireland, poor, oppressed, downtrodden Ireland will welcome the day of England's adversity as her opportunity. Her sons lie on all the battlefields of the world, where they fell fighting under foreign flags, because it was a crime for them to raise the emeral bouderal that erst covered Tara, as the touch of Spring enrobes the hills and valleys. But now the morning of her long night of wrong cometh. The second coming of the Huns is her deliverance. The oppressor becomes the deliverer. *Erin dlut na pogue falthe.*

OUR cold and aspic blooded cotemporary of the *Gazette* makes a solemn and deliberate statement that; "Blood is thicker than water, and Southern blood is slow to cool. Shall the North then rest in its numerical and physical superiority; relying upon these for peace and caring nothing about harmony, if the South insists that it does not? That it not the dictate of wise Statesmanship; it is not our duty." Now, we ask when, where and under what provocation the *Gazette* "fevered" the Southern blood? Our own recollection is that its military arteries ran through large coolers. We are glad to see the thaw coming at last. But is the *Gazette* one of the "northern numerical?" Arise the ghosts of ARCHIMEDES and EUCLID and PERKINS and answer.

THE FAMILY JAR.

It seems as though GRANT was a little prophetic when he said "Let us have peace." There has been a cry of "peace, peace," ever since, but there is no peace whatever in the administration. The voices of the wranglers are smothered to a very considerable extent, but now and then they burst out and are distinctly heard by outsiders.

Just now there is a lively fight raging between Secretary BOUTWELL and Commissioner PLEASANTON. To the ordinary observer, it does not appear possible that both of these gentlemen can longer remain in the Cabinet. One or the other will be compelled to withdraw to save his dignity. General PLEASANTON has all along been the President's man—and has been sustained by him ever since the flitting to Long Branch.

Will BOUTWELL retire? We do not think he feels that way, for the present at least. Will PLEASANTON resign? We do not think that the President can permit him to do so. If General PLEASANTON is forced to withdraw from the Cabinet by the attitude of BOUTWELL, GRANT sustains a very decided defeat. It is a confession that the President has been wrong and that his financial minister has been right all the time. It is an acknowledgment that GRANT'S interference in behalf of PLEASANTON and against BOUTWELL, was something worse than a very bad blunder—it was an act of political and Presidential suicide.

The history of the war between the Secretary and the Commissioner dates back almost to the day of the latter's appointment. Mr. BOUTWELL is a failure as a financier, but he is not a dolt. He is a man of some foresight and considerable observation. General PLEASANTON is even a worse financier than Mr. BOUTWELL, and is a worse politician than he is a financier. The ridiculous and often mischeivous rulings of PLEASANTON have all been against the policy of Mr. BOUTWELL. The Secretary, who is shrewd only in figures, knew that his "policy," so-called could only be made to win by covering all his operations up with glittering generalities. This he generally succeeded in doing; but whenever an opportunity offered PLEASANTON brushed away the cob-webs and upset the Secretary's calculations in the most ruthless manner.

BOUTWELL has long felt this annoyance and has evidently determined to test his power in the Cabinet and with the Administration. As the fight nears its end the fury of the combatants may be heard outside the walls of the Administration.

When Mr. BOUTWELL interfered with Gen. PLEASANTON'S policy regarding the New York Central, the latter gentleman took up the affront at once, and carried his grievances to the President. BOUTWELL got the worst of it. He was informed in plain terms that his construction of ths law must not imperil Radical harmony in the State of New York. That BOUTWELL had the right to interfere and overrule the policy of his clerk, nobody pretends to doubt, and we believe that even the President did not deny the right, but doubted the wisdom of the proceeding. At all events GRANT snubbed BOUTWELL and backed PLEASANTON.

But still more recently the question of authority has come up anew. PLEASONTON, without consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury made a contract for paper upon which to print internal revenue stamps. To this the Secretary makes two objections: 1. The paper is of an inferior quality. 2. The Commissioner has no right to make the contract. The law officers of the Treasury Department sustain the Secretary in his view of the case, and both parties are industriously engaged in preparing their views of the case to be submitted to the President upon his arrival in Washington.

That decision will decide the fate of one of the gentleman. We have every reason to think that the President will sustain Gen. PLEASANTON, in which event BOUTWELL would resign at once. Should the President sustain the views of the Secretary, then PLEASONTON could not remain in his present position any longer. But the chances are ten to one that the President will sustain the Commissioner, and thus politely intimate to the Secretary that his room is preferable to his company.

GRANT appointed PLEASANTON against the judgment and advice of all the sensible politicians in Washington. Having installed him in a position which he cannot fill, it need surprise no one to find the President sustaining him upon all occasions. Nor would it be a matter of surprise, in the event that Mr. BOUTWELL leaves the Cabinet to find General PLEASANTON installed in his place. Well may GRANT say, "Let us have peace." He is beginning to stand in need of the article.

WE are pleased to record the re-nominathion of Hon. GEORGE S. PUTNEY, of Armstrong county, for the Legislature. It is a compliment worthily bestowed upon one of the most popular Democrats in that section. Although the district is Republican by several hundred, Mr. PUTNEY succeeded last year in pulling through with nine majority. It will be remembered that his seat was contested, but the Radicals finding their case a hopeless one, abandoned it and Mr. PUTNEY represented his district to the satisfaction of all. It will be a close fight, but the Democracy can go into the struggle feeling that they have a candidate worthy of their cause and one who will draw largely from the opposition.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Executive Committee of the Democracy of this State, to whom the following address was referred by the recent State Convention, now present the same to you as embodying some of the reasons which actuate and control the organization they represent.

We here solemnly renew our often repeated declaration of fidelity to the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization. Our ultimate objects are those of our fathers when they adopted the federal constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to promote the general welfare, to provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." We sincerely believe that the government of the United States, administered as it was in former days, with a direct view to the advancement of these principles, would do for us and for our children all that any people can reasonably desire from the political system under which they live. We are equally sure, that, if not carried out in the spirit of those by whom it was framed, it must become a curse, instead of a blessing. Situated as we are, obedience to the fundamental law means not only the honest performance of sworn obligations, but freedom, peace, and prosperity to all classes of the people. On the other hand, the usurpation of interdicted or undelegated power is not only a crime in itself, but the fruitful parent of other crimes, and will lead, as it has already led, to indefinite misgovernment, corruption, and tyranny, subvertlng all liberty and rendering the rights of all men insecure.

When we speak of the federal constitution, we mean the whole instrument, with all its amendments, and acknowledge the equal obligation of every part. Several of those amendments were carried by brute force, and by frauds upon the public will so glaringly as to take from their authors all claims upon our respect. But we cannot deny that they have actually become a part of the constitution; nor can we avoid that fact, or get behind it, by showing the corrupt misconduct of the men who at that time controlled Congress and mastered the State Legislatures. Whosoever swears to support the constitution must perform all that is "in the bond." Any change which experience and reason shall prove to be desirable must be made in the prescribed way, and not by revolutionary or disorderly means.

No candid person will deny that the leading men in power at Washington have been unfaithful to their duties. They have broken the pledges they made to the people, and, in reckless disregard of their oaths, they have violated the plainest provisions of the constitution. They have deprived the States of their sacred right of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries; they have passed bills of pains and penalties operating on millions at once without regard to the guilt or innocence of the parties; they have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property; treated the *habeas corpus* law with contempt, and denied the right of trial by jury; they have sent out swarms of their hireling agents with instructions to kidnap, imprison, and kill free citizens for political offences, without judicial accusation, without warrant, and without legal trial. They have not only trodden on the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments, which they themselves interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interests. In defiance of the XIIIth, they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons, without the pretence of any "crime whereof the party was legally convicted;" in the face of the XIVth. they have abridged the "equal rights" of whole masses of white citizens; without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guaranteed by the XVth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent fair elections, and to set them aside after they were held.

These outrages upon justice, liberty and law have been perpetrated, not during the conflict of a civil war—not in the moments of wild passion, or heated excitement—but in cold blood, upon deliberate reflection in a time of profound peace, in full view of the consequences—and their authors have followed out this line of policy, step by step, with a persistency which shows their fixed determination for the future, as in the past, to be bound by no oath, and held by no promise.

The two last and most important of their anti-constitutional measures show more distinctly than others their settled design to strangle the liberties of the nation, and take perpetual power into their own hands. The force bill authorizes the President, not only to invade the States at his pleasure, but by declaring martial law, to subvert all government, except what consists of his mere will. Under the election law his cannon is planted directly against the freedom of State elections. Already the bayonets of the executive have gleamed around the polling places of the people in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Who can mistake the meaning of these preparations for the next Presidential election? Who doubts that warning and rebuke are needed now to prevent the administration from carrying out its purpose by force? If the warning be not given by the people, or fail of its proper effect, can we hope for peace? It seems to us an error to suppose the American people tame enough to be kicked under the yoke of a despotism, or ignorant enough to be juggled out of the great inheritance of free government which their fathers left them.

We complain of our present rulers for lawless usurpation of power. Power not delegated is always abused. In this, as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption. Frauds without number, and almost without limit, have been committed on the public. Men of the worst character for common honesty are permitted to occupy the highest places. Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the Treasury, a large portion is squandered by Congress on party favorites; or corrupt rings, and on base combinations of public plunderers. The enormous extent to which this financial corruption has been carried will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditures of the government during the six years which preceded and the six years which followed the civil war. Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced. But where the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of Indian annuities, pensions and interest on the public debt, were $148,669,922 43, for the year ending June 1, 1860, the expenditures for the same purposes were but $55,918,188 72. Here is shown the difference between the ordinary cost of carrying on our government when its agents are honest and the cost of the same thing when its agents are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitation upon their own authority.

A free, unperverted representative government is simple in its machinery, easily maintained, and "dispenses its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce;" the secure tranquility of a regal establishment may sometimes be a compensation for the burden it imposes; but a rotten republic is at once the most costly, the most oppressive, and the most unsteady of all political structures.

To support the extravagant corruption of an administration like the present, and at the same time pay the pensions and the interest on the debt, would require heavy taxation at best. But the party in power has contrived to make the taxes doubly burdensome by their mode of levying and collecting them. Great gangs of unnecessary officers are supported and fattened out of them. They are in many cases imposed, not with any view to the supply of the public treasury, but solely to operate as bounties for the benefit of individuals and private corporations. While the mouth of labor is thus robbed of the bread it earns, the fortunes of monopolists and ringmasters are hideously swelled, and their rapacity inflamed for still further aggression upon the rights of the industrious masses. The necessity of revenue reform is admitted on all hands, and by none more freely than by candid supporters of the so-called Republican party in Congress, but the majority is so completely controlled by private interests that considerations of public duty have no influence upon them.

No people can be wholly enslaved so long as they have the protection of an independent and upright judiciary. The Radical party, feeling this, have tried by all means fair and foul, to make the federal judiciary an instrument to aid them in their crusade against the law of the land. They have filled the inferior courts, especially in the South, with their most unscrupulous partisans. Again and again they have constructed and re-constructed the Supreme Court—sometimes by reducing, and sometimes by increasing the number of judges—always with a view to make a majority which could be relied on to indorse their anti-constitutional legislation. When the judgments of that august tribunal sustained the ancient principles of liberty and justice, its authority was denounced, disobeyed and contemned. They have interposed in a pending case with legislative decrees to take away the jurisdiction of the court, and prevent it from protecting a citizen whose plainest right they desired to invade. We solemnly trust that they have not yet succeeded, and will never succeed in bending the court of last resort to their foul purposes.

Their so-called reconstruction laws are a series of experiments for the reduction of the Southern States to the lowest condition of political slavery, hoping thereby to make them instruments for the enslavement of every other section. To this end they have not only refused them a representation in Congress; but forced them to be misrepresented by persons who came there to get oppressive laws enacted against them. They have steadily struggled to make the State governments the tools of their partisan tyranny. Wherever they have fully succeeded they have debauched the administration of justice, disregarded the popular will, and produced the most frightful disorders. Scalawags, carpet-baggers, and the most ignorant of the negro population welter together in one mass of moral putrefaction, scouring the respectable and peaceful citizens with their dishonest exactions. These outrages are openly justified, and their encouragement declared to be necessary for the good of the Radical party. The foremost members of Congress have avowed their determination to legislate upon them with reference to the chances it may give them of carrying future elections. In other words, the worst wrongs and the most shameful violations of common justice are committed in order that a certain combination of politicians already in power may continue to rule us for their pleasure, and plunder us for their profit.

Of General Grant we desire to speak with the respect that is due to the chief magistrate of the nation and a soldier of great reputation. But it is painfully manifest that he is not fit for his place. He has never made the slightest efforts to preserve, protect, or defend the constitution. On the contrary he has given to its enemies in Congress all the aid and comfort he could, and he has assumed, without scruple, powers which kings are careful not to exercise and which no republican ruler can hold without mortal offence to popular liberty. Instead of guarding the public treasury he has encouraged the corrupt extravagance of Congress, and some of the worst jobs have had their origin in the rings which immediately surround him. Before and about the time of his election his inconsistent expressions showed that he had no convictions (perhaps no knowledge) open public affairs. He avowed openly in writing, over his own name, that he had no *policy*, that is to say no opinions or sentiments which would control his choice of measures. But leading and ambitious men of the Republican party proposed to him a policy which would serve their interests at the expense of equal rights and they accompanied their suggestions with offers of enormous presents in money, lands, houses and goods far exceeding in value the annual salary, which the people agreed to pay him for an impartial and just administration of their government. He accepted the presents, adopted the policy and appointed the donors to office.

It will surely be admitted that all American citizens who believe these facts to be true are bound by the sacred obligations of patriotism, honor and conscience to oppose this state of things and by opposing end it if possible. The persons interested in preventing a change will ask how, to what extent, and by what means we propose to make reforms? The question is a fair one and we will answer it briefly. It will be the duty of the Democratic party and, to the extent of our authority, originally or delegated, we hereby pledge ourselves and our associates, so far as in us lies—

1. To put the ship of State once again on her constitutional tack and hold her head firmly and steadily to that course.

2. To protect individual citizens of all parties, classes and creeds in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, reputation and the pursuit of their lawful business, by an impartial administration of justice in the ordained and established courts.

3. To preserve the powers of the general government in their whole constitutional vigor as our sole defence against foreign aggression, the safest bond of union between different sections of the country and the only sure promise of general prosperity.

4. To maintain, unimpaired, the reserved rights of the States, not only because they are guaranteed by the federal Constitution, but because the States alone can safely be trusted with the management of their own local concerns.

5. To reduce the expenditures of the government by confining its appropriations to legitimate objects, by a rigid system of accountability and economy and by abolishing much of the unnecessary and pernicious machinery with which it is now encumbered.

6. To moderate the burdens of the people, not only by economical administration, but by a system of taxation upon foreign imports as well as domestic productions which shall be just and equal in its operation upon the property and business of the country, not enriching some while it impoverishes others, and not open to the frauds now habitually practiced.

7. To preserve the public credit by the prompt payment of the public obligations.

8. To consecrate the public lands to the use of the landless people who need it by a system which will secure a sufficiency to all and stop at once the long series of swindles by which so many millions of acres have been given away to those who already have more than enough.

These are some of the duties which lie before the people if they desire to see their government administered with a decent respect for the constitution of their fathers or with tolerable honesty in financial matters.

We have no test of orthodoxy—no disabilities for, nor discriminations against former political antagonists. We cannot and do not object to bygone differences, provided the citizen be truly and faithfully devoted now to the interests and institutions of the whole country and all the inhabitants thereof.

Our object is not revolution, but restoration, not injury to our opponents, but an assertion of our own rights and those of our fellow-citizens.

By order of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

OUT in Nebraska they don't take very kindly to the San Domingo job. Senator THAYER voted and spoke in favor of it in the Senate, and he was elected to stay at home. Just what GRANT is going to do with the cripples is not easy to understand. Their number is becoming alarming, and none of them want an office that pays less than $25,000 a year.

Pennsylvania Democratic Nominations.

CLARION COUNTY.

President Judge.—Wm. L. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion. [Subject to the decision of District Conferees.

Assembly.—Hon. J. B. Lawson, of Clarion county.

Associate Judges.—James Sweny, Esq., Alexander McCall, Esq.

Treasurer.—Christ. Brinker.

Commissioner.—John Stewart, Jr., Esq.

Auditor.—George Black.

Coroner.—Robt. F. Blair.

NORTHUMBEELAND COUNTY.

For President Judge.—Eben G. Scott.

For Assembly.—A. J. Gallagher.

For Associate Judge.—J. J. Reimensnyder.

For County Treasurer.—Reuben Garinger.

County Commissioner.—Martin E. Bucher.

District Attorney.—G. W. Ryon.

Auditor.—Issac Martz.

FORREST COUNTY.

President Judge—Hon Wm. P. Jenks of Jefferson county.

Commissioner—Wm. C. Neill.

Auditor—James Flynn.

PHILADELPHIA.

Senators, Second District—John G. James; Fourth District—Gen. J. Wm. Hoffman.

Representatives 1st Dist.—Robert F. Christy; 2. George McGowan; 3. Samuel Josephs; 4. Dr. Bissell; 5. Chas. H. Dougherty; 6. Henry B. Coxe; 7. George W. Taylor; 8. William H. Souder; 9. Miles Murphy; 10. Samuel D. Dailey; 11. John Lawrence; 12. No nomination; 13. No nomination; 14. Postponed till Aug. 14; 16. Maj. Chas. H. Gibson; 17. George Megee; 18. No nomination.

ARMSTRONG CO.

Assembly—Geo. S. Putney; Associate Judge—Charles Redd; Treasurer—James Mateer; Commissioner—— Graham.

In Kamtchatka.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

The Kamtchadais are chiefly engaged in fishing, fur-trapping, and the cultivation of rye, turnips, cabbage and potatoes. The few Russians are scattered among their villages, and trade for furs with them and the nomadic tribes to the northward. The Wandering Koraks, who are the wildest and most independent natives in the peninsula, seldom come south of the fifty-eighth parallel of latitude except for the purpose of trade. Their chosen haunts are the great desolate steppes which lie to the eastward of Parjinsk Gulf, where they wander constantly from place to place in solitary bands, living in large fur tents, and depending for subsistence upon their vast herds of tamed and domesticated reindeer. The whole peninsula is supposed to be governed by a Russian "Ispavnik," or local governor; but the Koraks are not really governed at all, nor do they require ruling. They are the most harmless and meritorious of savages, exceedingly interesting in a very strange way. One feels, in reading of them, as if they were creatures of an Arctic mythology, dim and grim even beyond the Scandinavian; tenants of shades whose fields are the ice-fields and whose ghostly light comes from the flaming swords of the aurora borealis. The settlement of the southern natives, who are dark, swarthy, and smaller than the pure Siberians, with all their rudeness, are not wanting in comfort, and the following picture is attractive as well as vivid: "If you can imagine a rough American backwoods setilement of log houses clustered around a gaily colored Turkish mosque, half a dozen small haystacks mounted on high vertical posts, fifteen or twenty titanic wooden gridirons similarly elevated, and hung full of drying fish, a few dog sledges and canoes lying carelessly around, and a hundred or more gray wolves tied here and there between the houses to long heavy poles, you will have a general but tolerably active idea of a Kamtchadal settlement. They differ somewhat in respect to their size and their churches, but the gray log houses, conical 'bologans,' drying-fish, wolfish dogs, canoes, sledges and fishy odors, are all invariable features." Like the Esquimaux, though without the same terrible condition of existence to explain their decay, the Kamtchadal are dying out. Since 1780, their numbers have diminished one-half. They have already lost most of their distinctive customs and superstitions; and only the occasional sacrifice of a dog, to some malignant spirit of storm or disease, enables the modern traveler to to catch a glimpse of their original paganism. They depend chiefly on the salmon, which literally choked the rivers, for their subsistence; but the whole peninsula abounds in animal life. Reindeer, and black and brown bears roam about everywhere; a species of ibex inhabits the mountains; and millions of ducks, geese and swans swarm about every river and little marshy lake throughout the country. Mr. Kennan's account of the reception to the Major, Dodd and himself, at a settlement whose name he never attempted to master, but which he calls Jerusalem, is one to capsise all one's previous notions of Kamtchatka.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1871.

The Cabinet Rupture Approaching a Crisis.

The official relations between Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasanton seem to be approaching a crisis. The trouble chiefly arises from a misunderstanding as to the limit of the power of the latter in the management of affairs in his bureau. Mr. Pleasanton doubted the right of the Secretary to interfere in the Central Railroad case, notwithstanding the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department. But the first open conflict occurred within the past day or two in regard to an entirely different matter. On Friday last Mr. Pleasanton awarded the contract for furnishing paper for new whisky, beer and tobacco stamps, to a Connecticut firm. This award is said to have been made without consulting Secretary Boutwell, who disapproves of the paper and of the manner of awarding the contract, as he thinks that the bids of the other companies who have heretofore faithfully fulfilled their contracts have not been duly considered. The Secretary, therefore, annuled the contract. Commissioner Pleasanton was displeased with the Secretary's action in the matter, and in a correspondence with the Secretary denies the right of the latter to interfere in contracts made in the Internal Revenue Bureau. The law officers of the Treasury Department sustain the Secretary, and both officers are preparing papers in the case to be submitted to the President on his return here this week.

The Indians Reconstructed.

A letter from Superintendent Hoag says: the general council of the Indians in the Indian territory adjourned on the 17th instant. The delegates re-affirmed their constitution and made promises to organize under it as speedily as possible, and lead useful and steady lives, instead of roaming about and murdering white settlers, as has been their practice heretofore. Of course it is not expected that murderous raids will be entirely stopped but greater security is expected.

A Relic of the War.

The Secretary of War has received the flag made by Mrs. McEwen, and which floated from her house while the city of Nashville, Tennessee, was in possession of the Confederates, and which was found still flying there when Gen. Buell's Union army occupied the city. The flag will be placed in a room in the War Department in which are contained several other flags of historic interest.

Mortality in the Nation.

The Census Bureau has prepared samples of its mortality tables for the printers, and the volume will be ready as soon as the work on population. This volume, in which will be printed the finished mortality tables, will be the most complete and valuable work of the kind ever published in this country. Each State will be given separately, instead of dividing the country into sections, and the periods will be shorter: the names of disases grouped scientifically as heretofore, and the percentage of the unknown cause of death will be greatly reduced.

Counterfeit Investigation.

All coupon bonds that have been used within the past two years with the exception of those now passing through the hands of the accounting officer of the Treasury, the bonds in the hand of the register held to supply calls by exchange and the cancelled bonds in the hands of the committee on the destruction of bonds, have been examined and found genuine. It has been ascertained from official sources there is no basis or evidence to sustain the statement of the detectives that there are $10,000,000 in counterfeit notes of national banks in circulation.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1871.

Important Decision.

It is the custom at some lake ports of the United States for Captains of excursion steamers to make pleasure trips to Canadian ports, carrying no freight, or passengers who remain, and they have claimed that they are not liable under such circumstances to pay tonnage duties, assessed on vessels engaged in foreign trade. The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the question was referred, has decided that these dues must be paid.

Why Not Send Farmer Greeley.

Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has tendered the President his resignation which takes effect on the first of August. This is in accordance with the contract entered into two months ago with the Japanese Government through the Commission sent from this country for the purpose of introducing and developing in that Kingdom the industrial ideas of the United States. Capron is empowered to procure models of agricultural and industrial machinery, even to the appliances of railroading, and will take with him geologists, civil engineers and other members of a corps for scientific and industrial investigation. The mission is preliminary to possible operations still more extensive and is regarded by the President and Cabinet as one of great importance both to Japan and this country.

A Radical Lie.

Of the amount due the government by ex-Collectors there is due from Collectors:

Appointed by President Lincoln	$ 800,058
Appointed by President Johnson	1,813,797
Appointed by President Grant	64,561

Personal.

The President returned this morning and was early at the Executive mansion, where he is attending to correspondence accumulated during his absence. He will remain at the residence of Secretary Robeson while in Washington. A cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, when all the members will probably be present.

Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President during the fornoon. The President expects to leave for Long Branch to-morrow night.

Gen. Pleasanton called at the Executive mansion to-day.

Secretary Robeson and Belknap will return to Washington to-night or to-morrow morning.

Mormon Tactics.

Governor Wood of Utah Territory arrived here yesterday, and to-day had an interview with the President. He states that there are no grounds for the charges against United States Judges McKean and Strickland of Utah now on file in the Attorney General's office, but they are made in the interest of Mormons and certain parties engaged in mining operations, who cannot use these judges as they desire.

WHEELING, June 28.—The counsel for Alex. Querrier, the defaulting Treasurer of the Wheeling Savings' Institution, made an application in the court yesterday, for change of venue, which was granted. His trial will take place at Mounsville, Marshall county, on the first Monday in October.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

THEIR CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Sound Resolutions Passed.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 27.—The Maine Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Albert S. Rice was elected President. Gen. Roberts, candidate for Governor, last year, declined a re-nomination, and C. P. Kimball was nominated for Governor, receiving 445 votes, scattering 28. The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That in bringing out the sight of all dead issues, we address ourselves to vital issues and questions of the hour, bringing them to and determining them by the principles of the Democracy as promulgated by the fathers of the Republic.

2nd. That we recognize our binding obligations to the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, denouncing the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land, and that we will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, and that we demand for it strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of states and individuals.

3. *Resolved*, That we cherish the American system of state and local governments and we will forever defend the same against centralized Federal power.

4. *Resolved*, That we reject the idea of the repudiation of the National debt and believe it to be the duty of the government to pay, according to the law and in lawful money, all liabilities.

The succeeding resolutions oppose a high protective tariff; advocate civil service reform, and favor universal amnesty.

Resolved, That the record of the action of the administration in using power to override the settled decision of the Supreme Court we regard as a dangerous and ominous indication, and as demonstrating that since the grand co-ordinate divisions of the Government are not safe from Executive usurpation, that party upholding such arrogant assumption of power is unfit for the position of Trustees of Constitutional Liberty.

The Resolutions conclude by pledging the support of the party to the nominee.

MONSTEROUS.

LOUISTILLE, June 26.—Special dispatches to the New Albany (Ind.,) *Ledger* of this afternoon, give an account of a diabolical outrage near Orleans, Laurence county, Indiana. Yesterday a party of assassins attacked the house of the Moody family, consisting of four old bachelor brothers, Mrs. Tolliver, their sister, and a hired man named Lee. They threw three jugs of benzine into the rooms occupied by the family; then threw in several large torpedoes loaded with buckshot, nails, screws and similar missiles. The torpedoes exploded, set fire to the benzine and aroused the family, when the assassins commenced firing with revolvers into the doors and windows. Mr. Thomas Moody was shot in the hip, the ball ranging upward through the body and coming out at the upper portion of the breast. Lee received a severe wound in the thigh and another in the back. Mrs. Tolliver was terribly burned with benzine and torpedoes. The assassins escaped.

The community is greatly excited. Ten thousand dollars have been raised to prosecute the guilty parties when caught. Detectives are busy ferreting them out. The people are almost wild to get the assassins, and threats of lynching are heard on every hand, but it is believed prudent counsels will prevail.

THREE P. M.—This afternoon Mr. Moody's recovery is hopeless; Mr. Lee's is very doubtful. It is understood that Mr. Moody's statement of the affair has been reduced to writing and it is said he recognized several of the attacking party.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, June 28.—At a meeting of leaders of the Democratic party this afternoon, it was informally decided to bring charges of bribery, duress and undue influence against Senator Smith before the Senate, which charges will suspend him until action is taken. Meanwhile, to push party measures on, the charges will be that a son of the Senator has been promised a Washington clerkship of $2,500 as a consideration for his father's position. Another meeting will be held this evening.

Governor Weston has made over one hundred and sixty justices of the peace by new commissions.

The renewal of the bill of exemption of five hundred homesteads from taxation, which passed the House yester , was reconsided to-day.

THE NORTHWEST.

Republican Candidate for Governor in the Agonies of Death—Strange Mania to be Considered a Murderer—A Stage Struck Lady Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The injuries received by Hon. H. G. C. Bullis, Republican nominee for Governor of Iowa, by being thrown from his carriage, a few days since, are pretty certain to prove fatal. At last accounts he was very low.

Charles G. Jacobs, who a few days since accused himself of murdering a man in Bryant, Texas, and delivered himself up into the custody of the police, it is ascertained, is laboring under an hallucination. A dispatch has been received from the Chief of Police at Bryan, saying that no such occurrence as Jacobs describes has taken place there. The prisoner, it is ascertained, has played the same game on a previous occasion. He has been discharged from custody.

This morning a young German lady named Lena Fonhillon was found dead in her bed at 264 Harrison street. Last night she undertook to kill herself with a dagger, but was prevented by some persons in the house. She then went to bed and swallowed a huge dose of morphine. Deceased came to this city a short time since with a young man from Columbus, Ohio, where she had been a school teacher for a long time. She had a mania for the stage and came here expecting an engagement at the Globe Theatre, but was disappointed. She was thoroughly stage struck, and was continally quoting from Shakespeare, Schiller, etc. She was evidently a highly educated and refined young lady. Her age was about twenty-one and she was quite attractive in appearance.

INFAMOUS,

Murderers Sentenced to be Hung.

TOPEKA, Ks., June 28.—Judge Morton in the District Court, to-day, sentenced Lewis Ford and Mary Jane Scalles to be hung on the 17th of August, for murdering the husband of the latter, near this city, last November. Ford, to-day, confessed that he killed Scalles, and that Mrs. Scalles was present but did not assist. He also says he has cohabited with her since he was ten years old, and she had often asked him to kill her husband. Ford is about twenty-two years old and [illegible] forty. The murdered man was quite old.

IMPERIALISM!

First Appearance of the Dictator's Cloven-Foot — Mississippians on Trial Charged with Having Ku Kluxed a Negro.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The *Avalanche's* Oxford, Miss., special to-night says the first important case under the enforcement or Ku Klux bill is now on trial in the United States District Court. No less than twenty-eight names figure in the indictment, all being residents for many years of Monroe county, ranging in years from eighteen to sixty. The indictment charges the defendants, while in disguise, with forcibly taking a negro named Alexander Page, from his house near Aberdeen at midnight on the 27th of March and hanging him by the neck till dead. The trial opened last Friday on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and yesterday was set for a hearing which was occupied with preliminaries.

To-day the case commenced in earnest. A large number of witnesses were examined. The defence rely chiefly on proving an *alibi* and previous good character. They present a respectable appearance, and are guarded to and from the Court, which is presided over by Judge R. A. Hill, by a detachment of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, sent from Nashville, who mount guard at the Court House door all day. The trial excites the greatest interest, and will probably last several days.

The wife of one of the defendants was admitted to testify in behalf of her husband to-day.

The following are the counsel for the Government: Col. G. W. Wells, District Attorney, Northern District; E. P. Jacobson, District Attoney, Southern District; H. C. Blackman, H. W. Walter and Van H. Manning, of Holly Springs, and G. P. Turner, of Water Valley. For the defense—W. F. Dowd, R. E. Houston, N. Reynolds, Gen. S. G. G. Halson, G. D. McClusky and E. O. Sykes, of Aberdeen.

LANAHAN-CARLTON.

Confusion Worse Confounded.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Methodist Book Concern Committee held their closing session yesterday, adjourning in the afternoon *sine die*. In a very brief letter Dr. Carlton offered his resignation to the Committee, to take effect immediately, stating he would hereafter show his reasons for the act to the Committee and the Church. The Committee unanimously declined to accept it, however, and adopted resolutions expressive of their confidence in the ability, integrity and faithfulness of Dr. Carlton, and endorsing him as a Christian gentleman whose character is above reproach. Bishop Ames publishes his decision in which he says that Bishop Janes and he agree to judgment touching the law which governs book agents in the discharge of their official duties, but on the question of unrestricted right of the assistant agent to examine all books and accounts of the concern there had arisen a conflict of authority. It seems, he says, from examination, that the assistant agent had not been permitted to exercise this right, and he applied to the courts for aid that he might secure it. Such an act must be judged of in the light of its surroundings. He so judges of this, and so judging, does not feel justified in visiting upon it so severe a penalty as that inflicted by the Committee. The Bishop then in conclusion, says to the Committee that he thinks the penalty inflicted by their verdict appears to him to be more severe than the gravity and importance of the complaints justify, and as he finds himself at variance with their judgment his duty compels him to say that he cannot and does not concur in the verdict removing Rev. John Lanahan from the office of Assistant Book Agent of the Book Concern, of New York. Bishop Janes goes at length into the reasons for his decision, and concludes as follows: "My confidence in Dr. Lanahan as a Christian brother and a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ is shaken, and my affection for him undisturbed. The decision refers only to his official act as Assistant Agent of the Book Concern. His act suing out a writ of mandamus at the time and in the manner he did I cannot approve, but the question whether the error is sufficient to remove him from office, I cannot decide without hesitancy, for on this one point my mind has wavered up to that moment. I hereby concur."

The action of the Bishops is final in this matter, and Dr. Lanahan cannot now be again tried on these three charges until the assembling of the General Conference in May, 1872, in which the supreme authority of the church resides. This Conference is composed of the representatives, lay and clerical, of 1,870 effective preachers, who constitute the seventy-two Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. The election to this body has just commenced, the last Maine Conference having already chosen their delegates on the 31st of May. The elections will continue to drop in from this time until the end of next April.

The case of Dr. Lanahan is expected to form one of the chief issues before the next Conference, and it will be a great issue in all the elections, so that the present action of Bishop Ames tends to draw not only the General Conference but the whole Church into active controversy on on the Book Concern troubles. Interest in the matter is becoming mighty, and will no doubt bring about at last a full and fair investigation of the much discussed Book Concern frauds.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Democracy Nominate An Excellent Ticket, That is Bound to Win.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Democratic Convention made the following nominations this morning, in this city:

Mayor—Col. James S. Biddle.
District Judge—William Speer.
City Treasurer—S. G. Fry.
Comptroller—E. G. Woodward.
Solicitor—Thos. J. Barger.
District Attorney—Furman Shepard.
City Commissioner—G. W. Hays.

OBITUARY.

Rev. C. D. Jackson.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Rev. Charles D. Jackson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, West Chester, and John R. Hurd, formerly President of the Marine Insurance Company, of this city, died yesterday.

BOSTON, June 28.—George Woodruff, the oldest trainer and driver of trotting horses in the world, was killed this morning, by being struck by a locomotive, as he was crossing the railroad track near Beacon Course.

SALT LAKE, June 27.—Although last fall Governor Shaffer forbid the Naovoo Legion to drill, the Mormon Lieutenant General has, in an order published this morning, ordered them out for the Fourth of July. Governor Woods is temporarily absent from the Territory; before leaving [illegible] to this proceeding.

FRANCE.

Next Sunday's Elections Generously of the Khedive—Official Swindling—The New Loan—Gambetta.

PARIS, June 28.—It is hoped that in the elections on Sunday next as many as eighty of the one hundred and thirteen Deputies to be chosen to the Assembly will be supporters of the Government.

The Bonapartists are very active in the distribution of pamphlets intended for an effect upon the elections.

A coalition of the principal Electora Committees of Paris is considered probable.

The Khedive of Egypt has sent 100,000 francs to the orphans of the French civil war

The moderate Republicans object to the election of Gambetta to the Assembly, as being anti-Republic.

The arrondissements of Paris, St. Denis and Sceaux have been divided into three hundred and fifty electoral sections.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Audeffet presented a report respecting the contracts made during the war, which accuses several persons of enormous malversations. The late French Consul at New York, Victor Place, is especially charged with corruption in office.

The new loan has been covered, and the subscription lists have been closed. The amount desired has been subscribed for several times over. Even the peasants and servants have invested their savings in the loan.

The Republican Committee, after a loud discussion, has rejected, by a majority of two, the name of Gambetta as a candidate for the Assembly.

An Active Canvass—Busy Politicians—National Riot in Strasburg—Women and Hot Water Participate.

PARIS, June 28.—Bonapartist pamphlets are mainly addressed to and intended for effect among the ignorant electors, and are to a great extent devoted to the praise of Imperial generosity to the church.

The Democrats are hopelessly divided. The Communists are still placarding Paris with proclamations. One of their newspapers has been seized.

Another Franco-German feud recently broke out in Strasburg. Even women were engaged in it, and poured hot water upon the faces of their opponents. Many arrests were made and quiet is restored.

Thiers has paid a visit to Marshal MacMahon.

It is denied that the Communists, while in power, forged notes of the Bank of France.

The Havre Chamber of Commerce has sent a protest to the Assembly against custom duties.

Thiers intimates that treaties with foreign powers must be modified owing to the altered circumstances of France.

A committee of the united Republican journals has issued an address to the electors of the Department of the Seine declaring that the Republic is not merely a temporary expedient.

A regiment of Gen d'Armes has been disbanded.

Count de Paris—The Review—State Dinner by Thiers—Girls Arrested.

PARIS, June 28.—Goberier goes to Berlin as Diplomatic Representative of France. He will probably leave to-morrow for his post.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Count de Paris arrived to-day and will call on Thiers to-morrow. He has sent Estaulin to Frohandorf to make arrangements for the visit of the Duke de Chartres to Paris, and to fix a date when both Princes may have an interview with Thiers.

A state dinner will be given by Thiers to-morrow after the grand review at Longchamps. All the Generals and Colonels have been invited. General Bourbaki will probably be present.

The police have arrested many girls in cafes. Two hundred were taken into custody yesterday.

HAVRE, June 28.—Gambetta has accepted the nomination to the Assembly in the Department of the Seine.

COREA.

Admiral Rodgers Gallantly Vindicates the Recent Insult to the Stars and Stripes.

WASHINGTON June 28—The following was received at the Navy Department this afternoon:

COREA, June 23, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Navy,

The Coreans not apologizing for their treacherous attacl on the 10th, we landed on Kang Noe and took and destroyed the lower fort and munitions. On the 11th we took another fort and then stormed and captured their stronghold. Five forts have been taken. The troops who defended them are repored as numbering 11,000. There was desperate hand to hand fighting in the citadel. The ordinance was destroyed. Four hundred and eighty-one pieces, principally small brass pieces, very many small arms and fifty flags were taken. We counted two hundred and forty-three dead Coreans around the citadel We had three killed. They were gallant Lieutenant MaKee who was first inside the citadel, killed with a bullet and spear; marine Dennie Hanahan and landsman Seth Allen. Our one wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

(Signed) JNO. RODGERS.
Commander U. S. N.

LONDON, June 28—The British foreign office has received the following dispatch:

SHANGHAI, June 2.—The American expedition has gained a victory over the Coreans, on King Hoa isands. The Corean stronghold was captured and destroyed. The Coreans made a desperate defense, losing five hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the Amerians was one officer and two men killed, and seven wounded.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Treaty Ratified—German Royalty Coming—Small Pox Epidemic.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Gazette* announces that the ratifications of the treaty of Washington were exchanged on the 17th inst., and that Commissoners will shortly be named to carry the stipulations into effect. All British subjects having claims against the United States are requested to prefer them within six months from the first meeting of the Commissioners.

Crown Prince Frederik William, of Germany, and wife, and Pincess Victoria, of England, are expected in this country during the coming autumn and will make a visit of some length.

The deaths from small-pox in London are about 240 weekly.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 28.—The Indian raid on Warren's wagon train, near Fort Richardson, some time since, in which seven men were killed and forty mules captured, was designed for the capture of Gen. Sherman, for whose coming the Indians had a knowledge. When the attack was made one of the chiefs was heard to give an order to take Captain Sherman alive.

Niagara.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

"I feel constantly as though I ought to apologize for being here," laughed a pretty blonde-haired Southern girl last night. She was not a bride, and she was fast discovering that she had made too early a pilgrimage to Niagara.

"What for, and to whom?" queried her companion.

"To the omnipresent lovers. I constantly labor under the sense of inflicting a personal injury on them by staying. They evidently regard me as an interloper; I feel like a wretched marplot. I am constantly running across them in unexpected places, interrupting some tender passage, or hearing bits of lovemaking that are not intended for me to hear; and I am heartily tired with attempting to look unconscious, and pretending that I have neither eyes nor ears. I actually can't go anywhere with a feeling of safety. Balconies and reception-rooms are forbidden ground, and the parlor which I used to haunt has been taken possession of by the musical couple, so that Ark of Refuge is closed to me. Good night. I'm going to bed in sheer self-defence," and off she went, sure of finding one place where she would not be regarded as an intruder.

Daytime or evening is all the same. It is utterly impossible to turn around without encountering these stray couples, wandering around in a sublimely indifferent matter, evidently not knowing where they are going or what they are going for, absorbed completely in one another, hearing neither the thunder of the Falls nor the rush of the Rapids. The only wonder is that they don't walk off the bank in some of their fits of absorption. They have a way of sight-seeing entirely their own. They go down to the brink of the falls, stand admiringly near the edge and ecstatically murmur "Beautiful!" looking all the time straight into one another's eyes. They haunt Goat Island and the Three Sisters, and every cozy nook on those romantic islands is occupied all day. There is a perpetual series of *tableaux vivants* there, very amusing to the looker-on, but infinitely more enjoyable to the actors, as is the manner of tableaux generally. Peeping through the interlacing branches of the trees comes the flutter of a pretty morning dress—then there are: billing and cooing, utterly free from any fear of interruption, saving the sweet things that lovers have said from time immemorial, emphasizing and punctuating in their own way, which is the way of all the world, in like situations, until startled by a rustling of leaves and a sound of footsteps, they sit uncomfortably upright, assume an air of unconcern, and entirely overdo their attempts to delude the newcomers into the belief that they have maintained their present relative positions religiously all he while, and that nothing would induce hem to change them. Another of their musements is ridfng up and down the elavator at the whirlpool. There is a sort of excitement about that; the bride looks eimid, and screams a little, and lays her tpretty hand appealingly on the bridegroom's arm, and he grows very courageous, and reassures her in the most satisfactory manner, and altogether there is a charm and fascination about that elevator that is unsurpassed by anything except going down to the ferry in the car that runs down the incline plane, and gives everyone the sensation of being on their way to certain destruction. This is, if possible, a little better than the elevator, for there is a greater reason for show of timidity of fear, and there is such a pleasure and comfort in being consoled under such circumstances. The new-made husband feels an added weight of responsibility, a new sense of importance, recognizes the weakness of the frail creature committed to his charge, mentally quotes Michelet, adopts Dr. Todd for his prophet on the spot, and pronounces Dr. Bushrell the wisest man and most logical thinker of the age. While she, full of admiration of his bravery, compares him to all her heroes of romance, who, of course, suffer by the contrast, takes a new departure in his religious belief, and puts her confidence in St. Paul, and determines never to attend another Woman Suffrage Convention while she lives. She has no will or opinion of her own, and what is more, she never wishes to have. This is a blissful state while it lasts, but wait until you meet them a year from now. They may be just as happy and equally contented, but that little woman will have developed a will of her own, and it is more than probable that she will have a new interpretation for St. Paul's homilies, and "wives obey your husbands" will not be her most constant quotation. Just now it is, and she never is weary of repeating it, with the added assertion, "and I promised to in the service, didn't I, dear?"

And "dear" quite agrees with her that she did.

THE PICTURE MANIA.

These couples all have a mania for having their pictures taken together, with the Falls for a background. And they *pose* and fix and flutter and settle and unsettle and try new positions and will not be satisfied, until it is a wonder that the artist's patience is not entirely exhausted. But he, like the rest of the world, smiles benevolently upon them, humors their whims and caprices in the sweetest way and waits their pleasure with a heroic endurance usually unknown to members of craft. Until by-and-by, after numerous trials and failures, they are suited, and go away happily satisfied. But through everything they are blissfully indifferent to the rest of the world, whom they persistently and sublimely ignore, and live for a time in a world of their own, recognizing nothing outside of it.

A Negro Jury.

A startling evidence of what the country is coming to under negro rule has shown itself in New Orleans, where, as in New York, intelligent men are debarred from sitting on a jury because they are said to have formed an opinion. But in the new order of things in the South it is not necessary to spend three or four days drumming up illiterate, ignorant white men; they can step outside the court room door and in five minutes the sheriff can gobble up a dozen negroes who have formed no opinion because they cannot read. Thus at a murder trial in New Orleans recently no white man could be found who had not read the papers, and necessarily formed an opinion, and the result was that Charles Barlie and John Carney, white men, were tried and condemned to die by a jury composed wholly of negroes who had formed no opinion. If this is not catering to ignorance, and making mockeries of justice, what is it? If Louisiana has arrived at the point that white men can't be tried before a white jury, because it is too intelligent, is it not about time for white men to leave the State and permit ignorance to enjoy its own darkness?

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy c[illegible]

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in this world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were not this the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfill the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

First of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

In all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable element of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

Cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, but in that most generally prevalent of distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unsuitable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic

Has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

Acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and strong hold upon life, removes the depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS.

Or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

A perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the readers to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

Stimulating its function and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effects, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

Act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burn, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headach, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are [illegible] by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers every where.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

A Case of False Pretences, and Breach of Promise—Preliminary Hearing Yesterday Evening.

A curious case of false pretences, love and desertion came to light yesterday, and was partially developed in the Mayor's office.

The name of the defendant is E. L. W. Jones, and he is charged with false pretences. He is known among his acquaintances here as a Rev. Mr. Jones, but it is said—with how much truth we know not—that in other places he is known under the name of Williams, and also under other *aliases*.

Mr. Jones has been a visitor to this city and vicinity at various times for the past three or four years. He became known as a clergyman of the Church of England, who had and sought no regular charge, but being wealthy and benevolent, sought rather to do good in a general way by traveling and acting as a missionary. During his frequent visits here he became quite well known among the leading members of the Episcopal Church, and at times seems to have taken an active interest in church matters hereabouts. So far as we can find out, he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, both in the church and out of it, and if the practices now alleged against him prove to be authentic and unexplainable, he certainly is an artist on a large and dignified scale, and did not condescend to practice his arts on ordinary occasions. In all the relations of every day life with those thrown into intercourse with him he seems to have been perfectly upright and honorable.

He seemed to have comparatively few acquaintances; but one, a very respectable middle aged lady, dressed in black, sometime visited him at the hotel, and for her he seemed to entertain the utmost respect, speaking of her as a particularly dear friend. It is this lady we believe, who now appears as prosecutrix in the case against him.

The acquaintance between them commenced some years ago. At that time the lady mentioned, a widow of middle age, was in comfortable pecuniary circumstances, possessing several thousand dollars. Religious sympathy seems to have drawn the two together, and the clergyman, by his pleasing address and general intelligence, as well as by his religious and benevolent zeal, won the lady's cordial friendship. At length the feeling seems to have become stronger than friendship, and according to her statement, a marriage engagement was entered into between them. She alleges that he represented himself to her as the descendant of a wealthy English family, and the owner of a large track of land in Ohio. For the purpose of improving this land, she states, he borrowed large sums of money from time to time, commencing, we believe, some three years ago. The borrowing was all done, she says, under promise of marriage, and in the aggregate the sum borrowed amounted to $12,140.

Some time since he went West, leaving his baggage at the hotel, and leaving with the prosecutrix a box, which she says he represented to contain papers of great value. This box, she avers was left with her as security for the money she had let him have. For a time she remained in full confidence, but a short time ago she became suspicious that all was not quite right, so she broke open the box and found it to contain old newspapers. Then she came before Mayor Brush and made information against Mr. Jones for false pretenses. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of officers Cupples and Dressler. The baggage at the hotel was watched in hopes that he would send for it. He did not. A couple of days ago the prosecutrix received a letter asking her to join Mr. Jones at Toledo, Ohio. She replied that she could not do so. Another letter came from him, saying that he would be in Cleveland last evening. To Cleveland went—not the lady, but the two officers.

Yesterday afternoon the prosecutrix appeared again at the Mayor's office and made a fuller information, of which the following is a copy:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA VS. E. L. W. JONES.

Personally appeared before me, Jared M. Brush, Mayor in and for the City of Pittsburgh, Mrs. ——, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on the 9th day of March A. D. 1870, in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, a certain E. L. W. Jones, by false and fraudulent representations, did obtain from said deponent the sum of $550, and on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1870, the sum of $150; that he obtained these sums of money by falsely and fraudulently representing himself as a wealthy English gentleman, and that he had a large tract of land in the State of Ohio, and that a box, which he gave her as security, contained papers of great value, but upon investigation proves to be worthless, and further that he would marry her; that he has never done so, nor returned said sums of money, or any part thereof. Deponent further saith that at various times, prior to the dates aforesaid, said defendant did, by means of similar false and fraudulent representations, obtain from her large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $12,140. Complainant therefore desires that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defendant, E. L. W. Jones, may be arrested and held to answer this charge of false pretense, and further deponent saith not.

[Signed] MRS. ——.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23d day of June, A. D. 1871.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

As we have said, the prosecutrix still has confidence that the accused will be able to fully explain matters when he arrives, and will make an honorable adjustment of the affair. She has been left destitute. Until both sides of the case have been heard, of course judgment should be suspended.

The officers found Mr. Jones in Cleveland, registered on a ticket there as Mr. Jones and wife. If she were not with him, no doubt he carried her image in his heart, hence, we surmise the cause of the union in the hotel register. The officers showed their authority, and without much resistance, Mr. Jones accompanied them. They arrived at the Mayor's office about five yesterday evening. Several representatives of the press were in waiting. The prisoner was conducted into the Mayor's room. He appeared feverish and dejected. The Mayor, in a very mild and gentlemanly manner explained the nature of his authority for having him arrested. During the course of some conversation it transpired that there was a little jealousy in the case, that some other gentleman was trying to supplant Mr. Jones in the affections of Mrs. ——. The Mayor requested the reporters not to give the name of the lady to the public in general. Mr. Jones says that she had stopped nine days and as many nights with the other gentleman who, by the way was married, and that it was at the instigation of lover No. 2 that the information was made which caused his arrest. He acknowledged that he had got money from the lady, but not so much as she represented in the information, and that he had spent the most upon her in buying clothes and keeping her. He also represented that she had frequently traveled with him as his wife.

During the course of this conversation with the Mayor her solicitor entered saying she would arrive immediately.

In a short time afterwards she made her appearance accompanied by a gentleman. She is fresh in appearance, dark complexion and round face, and looks between 35 and 40. On her entrance the reporters were respectfully requested to retire that the proceedings might be conducted in strict privacy.

Several telelegrams, however, found their way from the Mayor's sanctum to the representatives of the press in waiting in the hall.

As soon as Mr. Jones observed his lady love he rushed frantically to her arms, and had she reciprocated his feeling there would have been one of the most gushing scenes that ever the office has witnessed; but she was as cold as marble, and though not rudely repulsive, yet she repelled his advances with that stern dignity of wounded love and pride that strikes far more deeply into a sensative heart than a stern and unfeeling rebuff. She immediately insisted on a hearing, and he requested to have Mr. Haye as counsel to represent him. A messenger was promptly dispatched for counsel but he did not happen to be in his office, and so the case was adjourned. Mr. Jones was put behind the bars and will have a hearing this morning.

The gentleman had stopped at the Union Depot Hotel during his visits here. He claims to belong to England, and it is alleged represented himself as a scion of nobility. It was alleged that he represented himself to be the owner of property in Ohio. When interrogated by the Mayor he denied being the owner of any property in Ohio, but said he owned some property in England. He is a man of good appearance and looks to be over fifty, but it appears that he accounts for his elderly appearance by the trouble and mental anxiety that he has experienced. His conversation manifestly betrays a Scotch accent.

The case is exciting a good deal of curiosity as the intimacy between the parties has been known for a long time to a great many people in the city, and Mr. Jones' defence is looked for with more than ordinary local interest.

A Reporter of "The Post" Interviews Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones states that he came to this country about four years ago to travel for the benefit of his health. Shortly after his arrival he met Mrs. Sarah L. Edmunds, the present prosecutor. He made love to the lady and was happy to find that she reciprocated, and then entered into a solemn contract to be true to each other for life. She preferred to go to England to get married and that was one reason why their nuptials have so long been delayed. They loved so enthusiastically, however, that they found it impossible to be separated. So they lived together as much as circumstances would permit, and Mr. Jones alleges that they slept together in various hotels in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Altoona, Harrisburg and various other places where she passed as Mrs. Jones, which the hotel registers of these places will show. With regard to the $12,900, which she alleges he appropriated, he says he is in a position to prove that she remitted $5,000 of this sum to relatives in England. She hails from Monmouthshire and he was raised in Wales. He alleges that he spent with her and on her all the money he ever received from her. He says he is able to account for a large amount of jewelry and clothing, &c. Every thing went on like "a marriage bell" he asserts, no objections being made to the expenditure, nor to the delay in the nuptials as it was understood the matrimonial affair was first to be promulgated in England though, contrary to the usual custom, consummated beforehand.

They looked upon themselves as virtually married regarding the ceremony as merely a matter of form, which could be executed at any time according to their convenience. He went off to take a trip through Ohio about two weeks ago, as he had frequently done with no intention of desertion as proved by the fact of his corresponding with her every week.

In reply to his first letter from Cleveland, he received one from her in the usual style, couched in expressions of the most devoted endearment, and telling her beloved Edward that he was never so dear to her as now. He penned an appropriate reply and received a fond answer to this, saying she would meet him at Cleveland. He went to the train at the appointed hour, expecting to caress his dear Sarah, after a long fortnight's absence, but imagine his surprize when instead of the beloved one he, was confronted by Dressley and Cupples, who presented their warrant and arrested him *sans ceremonie*.

If this story be a make up Mr. Jones is a great scoundrel, but if he can prove it to be true, then there is certainly a large amount of misrepresentation on the part of Mrs. Edmunds.

He also asserts that the new "flame" who is a rival of his, has put all this mischief in her head.

We give Mr. Jones' story for what it may be worth. For aught the public are yet aware of he is as well entitled to have his side of the case represented as Mrs. Edmunds is to have hers.

AT the late commencement of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. R. T. Taylor, President of Beaver Seminary, and the degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of Beaver street M. E. Church, Allegheny City.

BISHOP SIMPSON is sick at Cape Island. A dispatch dated 22d, says: Bishop Simpson arrived here from Philadelphia this evening, and retired to his room immediately. His health is very poor, but it is hoped the reviving influences of the sea air will restore him. Mrs. Simpson, who has been in Europe, has been apprised of his condition, and is now on the way to America.

MR. JACOB BRUCE, of Moon township, Beaver county, and one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, met with a very serious accident a day or two ago. He was riding on horseback, when the animal became fractious and pitched him off. He become entangled in the reins, and his head was dragged under the horse's hoofs, whon the animal by a kick literally gouged out one of his eyes. Mr. Bruce is now under treatment by Drs. Cooper and O'Brien.

Beaten to Death.

On Saturday morning Coroner West was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of an old man Anthony McGrady, who died on Saturday morning at his residence in Robinson township. The deceased was a man of about eighty years of age, and a native of Ireland. It is supposed his death was the result of a beating he received a few days since at the hands of his wife. The latter is a woman of but forty years of age, and was married to Mr. McGrady about six years since—this being his second wife. Her christian name is Elizabeth. Coroner West has gone to the residence of the deceased for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. The particulars of the beating or the cause of the trouble which it is supposed resulted in the death, have not yet been ascertained.

THE MANDAMUS.

Reply of Defendants—Legal Points—Decision Reserved.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. Caroline Kohrssen, through her attorney, W. D. Moore, Esq., presented a petition for a *mandamus* on Commissioners Dilworth and Scott, and the Court granted a rule upon them to show cause why the application of the complainant had not been heard, the rule being made returnable at ten o'clock on Saturday. The following answer was presented in Court at the time mentioned by Wm. B. Negley, Esq., on behalf of the Commissioners:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county:

The undersigned respondents, Commissioners of said county, composing the Board of Licensers for said county, suggesting that the affidavit filed by camplainant, Mrs. Caroline Kohrssen, is not sufficient in law, or in fact to entitle her to the relief prayed for and reserving all right of exception thereto, for answer, thereunto, say:

That the said application or petition of Mrs. Caroline Kohrssen was called and considered by the said Board of Licensers on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1871, conformably to the notice therefore published, and that the said application was then and there refused, because,

First—That said application is signed by the petitioner as a married woman, and correctly so, as respondents had been informed, and verily believed, and still do believe, that she was and is a married woman.

2d. That from deponent's personal knowledge of the house and its locality they determined that the same was not necessary as an eating-house.

3d. That from information, knowledge and belief, the respondents were and yet are of the opinion that said Caroline Kohrssen was not a fit person to be allowed and granted a license to keep an eating-house.

4th. That from the personal knowledge they possessed of the case, and in the exercise of the discretion vested in them by law, respondents did then and there refuse said license.

Respondents further answering, say, it is true that they did decline to further hear the said application because their judgment was fully made upon the facts within their personal knowledge, which could not be changed by the testimony of witnesses.

Therefore, in good faith and the honest exercise of their discretion as a Board of Licensers, they refused the petition and application of said Mrs. Caroline Kohrssen, and for the same reasons would feel in duty bound to refuse any like applications.

Wherefore your respondent pray that the rule heretofore granted be discarged, and your respondents be dismissed with their reasonable costs.

And they will ever pray, &c.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JOHN A. SCOTT.

Allegheny County, ss

Joseph Dilworth and John A. Scott, the above named respondents, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the facts set forth in their foregoing answer are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed this 23d day of June, A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

In the matter, W. B. Negley, Esq., and Major Brown, appeared for the Commissioners, and W. D. Moore, Esq., for Mrs. Kohrssen. The Court stated that the case would be held for consideration until next Saturday, when their opinion would be rendered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERFUMERY.

TOILET SOAPS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
COMBS AND
FINE EXTRACTS.

A very large and complete assortment of the above articles received at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

A very superior article of Citrate of Magnesia constantly on hand at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

TOILET WATERS,

TOILET WATERS,
Of all kinds in great variety at
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive unbeautiful Rushton (N. Y.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. mi6:d&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

1,003 GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C. To be held in Washington City, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, July 27th, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket holders

1,008 GIFTS

Amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, stocks and cash.

52,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

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Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.

Send for circular containing List of Prizes, &c.

Good responsible Agents wanted.

Tickets for sale at A. M. Stevenson's Book Store, 208 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

m9:d&w

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Is a regular graduate of medicine as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by yearsthan any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resilent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—N. 365 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Seled pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 365 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

JOHN FOLEY'S GOLD PENS,

AT MYERS, SCHOTER & CO'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOLLAR LEADER

PROSPECTUS.

On or about the FIRST DAY OF JULY, will be issued the FIRST NUMBER of the

DOLLAR { WEEKLY } LEADER,

The Cheapest Literary Newspaper in the World.

It will comprise 28 columns of the choicest reading matter—

The News of the Week, in a nutshell, culled from the latest and Most Reliable Telegraphic Dispatches, together with

All the most important Religious, Social and Political Items of Interest from every source,

Carefully compiled Statements of the Wholesale and Retail Markets,

A Condensed, but Reliable Financial Review of the Week.

A well edited department, containing New and Valuable hints to Farmers.

Familiar but Instructive and Practical "Talks to Housewives,"

Which will together form a Compendium of Useful Information that can be purchased in no other shape for ten times the subscription money.

This must commend the DOLLAR LEADER as an invaluable auxilliary to every head of a family who would have those for whose culture he is responsible well informed concerning the weekly history of the world; while on the other hand, the light but accurate "Fashion Gossip" and Chit-Chat of the Ladies' Column, the piquant but not offensive Personals, the sparkling effervescence of the Humorous Department, the entertaining as well as instructive Answers to Correspondents, together with the choicest Stories, Sketches and Poems, will furnish an amount and variety of spicy and entertaining Reading that will be sought in vain from any other source.

The terms of the DOLLAR LEADER will be, as its name indicates—

Per Year	One Dollar.
Six Months	Fifty Cents.
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Only a Limited Number of Advertisements can be Received.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

jun27:ptw

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Estey Cottage Organ,

Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.

Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.

BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.

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Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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HARK! THE LADIES CRY.

1. We have no health nor bright complexion,
2. Is the Ladies cry! Throughout the Union!
3. But the great Dr. Griffith, Pittsburgh Pa.
4. Has English Pills, they are called Victoria.
5. They create rosy cheeks, and robust health.
6. Send him One Dollar and prove yourself.
7. He'll send them by return of mail.
8. You try them once, they never fail.

For indigestion, Nervousness, Headache, Palpitation of the heart, and all complaints peculiar to females in all stages of life. They invigorate and regulate the system and purify the blood, and only want a trial to be appreciated. Address DR. GRIFFITH, 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.

ct15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:81w-e.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.

Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cure is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

3

Knox Fruit Farm

AND NURSERIES.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,

Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

R. CUMMING & CO.,

Successors to J. Knox,
OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.

☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

de24:1yw

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate

And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap3:w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of John Johnston, deceased, late of Wilkins township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly probated for settlement to the subscribers at the late residence of the deceased, on the Northern Turnpike, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa.

C. B. JOHNSTON,
B. H. JOHNSTON,
Executors.

my19:6tw

DR. A. G. WALTER,

NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City

AGENTS WANTED—($235 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNIT TINMACHIN Co., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:mw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, **NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.**

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pain will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the READY RELIEF to the parts or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER

will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEV AND AG

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicine is insoluble, and become deposited in the

A WAR CLOUD.

A CRISIS IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-GERMAN CRISIS.

Bismarck Peremptorily Demands the Cession of Heligoland Island to the Germanic Empire—Lord Granville Tells Him to "Mind His Own Business"—Next.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Berlin, June 23d, says: Serious complications have arisen between Germany and England, and severe dispatches are passing between Bismarck and Granville. The Government observes impenetrable silence on the subject of the present difficulty, but I am informed that Bismarck has addressed a note to the German representative in London informing him that the Imperial Government desired to acquire Heligoland, and empowering him to make propositions to the British Government for the purchase of the island. Earl Granville replied in the same manner, saying: England will not part with Heligoland, and that the British Government could entertain no propositions looking to the cession of that island. Upon which Bismarck again addressed the British Government, through Count Bernstoff, declaring that the acquisition of Heligoland was necessary for the protection of the German coast, reciting as an instance the facilities for coaling and the immunity from attack which the French fleet enjoyed at Heligoland, by which it was enabled to blockade Hamburg and paralyze the commerce of the German coast. He looked upon Heligoland, on account of its close proximity, as German territory, and its possession by any foreign power as a standing menace to Germany. Earl Granville again replied that England was only bound to consider her own interest; that the wish of the German Government to acquire Heligoland did not constitute her right to it, as the island had never been under German rule.

FRANCE.

Great Suffering in Paris—What Returned Prisoners Think of the Germans—Military Academies—How Vermonel Met His Death—Renan.

PARIS, June 24.—There is great distress in Paris and a large number of the people are constantly applying to the Paris authorities for relief. It is calculated there are 240,000 creatures of charity in the city. abor is scarce and there is uneasiness relative to the payment of over due rentes Returning prisoners unanimously assert that the German people are friendly but that the authorities treated them harshly.

La Verite expresses the belief that the polytechnic school will be suppressed and that St. Cyr will become an infantry, cavalry and artillery school from which foreigners will be excluded.

A funeral service will be held on Monday in honor of the members of the Republican guard, who were assassinated while in the hands of the Communists as hostages.

Thiers declares his adherence to the government and demands that the state of siege be raised.

It is stated that Vermonel died in the following manner: Mounting a barricade he flourished a cane and exclaimed "I came to die and not to fight." A dozen bullets pierced his body and he fell dead.

Renan will, it is announced, take up his residence in Venice.

Trial of Communists Postponed—Dismantling the Navy.

PARIS, June 24.—The Court of Cassation will henceforth sit in Paris.

The *Patrie* states the second postponement of the trial of Rochefort, Assy, Rossel and Courbet is in consequence of the elections. M. Albert Jolly defends Rochefort.

Forty-seven ships of the French navy have been disarmed, and twelve thousand sailors dismissed.

The directors of the bank of France have not yet commenced the publication of weekly returns, and they are waiting for detailed reports from branch banks.

SPAIN.

Resignation of the Cabinet—Marshal Serrano Heads the New Ministry—The King Won't Accept the Resignations.

MADRID, June 23.—Cortes has adopted an address to the crown by a vote of 164 to 98. The resignation of the whole ministry was then announced. Marshal Serrano willl, it is believed, be President of the new ministry.

The King has called the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to a consultation. His Majesty has refused to accept the resignations of the Ministers.

ALGIERS.

Blockade of Fort National Raised.

VERSAILLES, June 24.—The *Official Journal* of to-day says: Gen. L'Allamand has raised the blockade of Fort National in Algeria, after a spirited fight, with a loss of only eight killed and thirty wounded.

GERMANY.

French Indemnity Demanded.

LONDON, June 24.—An imperative demand has been made for the immediate payment of the first installment of indemnity, which it was agreed should be paid in thirty days after the re-establishment of Versaillist authoriiy.

BELGIUM.

Brussells Arming for Insurrection.

BRUSSELLS, June 24.—Burgomaster Ver Viense, fearing that the Internationals will attempt to create a disturbance tomorrow, has issued a proclamation, citing t he law against disorderly gatherings, and calling the gen d'armes and service guard under arms.

INDIA.

Advance of the Conquerors.

BOMBAY, June 24.—Yakoob Khan, the capturer of Herat, has met with further successes, and is marching on Candahore.

ROCK ISLAND.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will have the following in reference to the Rock Island panic. "The general drift of the comment upon the Rock Island affair was violently denunciatory of the principals concerned in it. Woodward was alleged to have actually plundered the street of from five hundred thousand to one million dollars, and in doing so, to have remorselessly broken down a dozen or more smaller firms dependent upon him. He was pronounced a confidence man of the first magnitude.

The basis of these allegations is an old story, that while employing one set of brokers to run up stock to prices which, as when spiers were bidding 160 for gold on Black Friday, were never intended to be paid, other brokers were rapidly selling for a cheque to *bona fide* buyers, making it actually a game of 'heads I win; tails you lose.' The pool paid out nothing, but received large sums, in the possession of which the members of it failed.

An incident of the affair was developed yesterday, which seems to illustrate very fully the tactics of the pool. A broker had borrowed five hundred shares of Rock Island stock from one of Woodward's men, and on Tuesday afternoon was peremptorily required to deposit a large amount of money to meet a fictitious rise in price, caused by the pool. He sold the stock at an early hour on Wednesday; then demanded a return of the amount put up, as a margin, but was told, 'we have failed.'

He brought suit and yesterday a Sheriff's officer went to the safe deposit vaults under the Stock Exchange buildings to seize the contents of the box owned by the failed broker, but the box was found to be empty. The victim then attached the bank account of the slippery broker, congratulating himself meanwhile that he was first in the field and had still a fair prospect of recovering the amount of which he claimed to have been robbed.

Many similar cases are presumed to have occured growing out of the pool system of buying on credit and exacting cash sales, though such talk has never heretofore amounted to anything. It now appears to be quite seriously proposed to make a thorough investigation into the late corner, and hold to strict account those found to have been concerned.

The swindler Woodward is said to have failed under similar circumstances, four times during the last five or six years. Ono says if the money market had happened to be light at this time the crash would have swept half Wall street. It mus be made actionable to play games of this sort, and the Board of Brokers must sift this affair to the bottom."

NEW YORK CITY.

Personal.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Morris Phillips, of the *Home Journal*, and wife were passengers for Europe to-day.

The Saengerfest.

Arrangements for the reception of visiting singers to the great Saengerfest to-night and to-morrow morning are now complete. The buildings along the line of march have as usual been handsomely decorated, and should the evening prove clear illuminations in the German quarter will be very general. Western societies will arrive to-morrow morning and will be suitably received.

Reception to Visiting Bands.

The German singing societies of Baltimore and Philadelphia Bands intending to participate in the coming biennial festive of the North-eastern Sangerfest arrived this evening and were received at the Jersey City ferry by various societies. A procession was formed and headed by bands and torches, marched to City Hall, where a large concourse of people, together with various German societies waited to receive them. In front of City Hall a large platform was erected, which was occupied by Mayor Hall and other prominent persons. As the procession halted in front of the platform rain set in, which necessarily made the reception ceremonies very short. Emile Saur, President of the Reception Committee, introduced the Mayor to the societies in a brief speech. He accorded them in the name of the city a hearty welcome. At the conclusion he called for three cheers for the German singing societies. The cheers were heartily given. A like compliment was paid the Mayor, after which a general dispersion took place.

The societies made their way to the Germania assembly rooms, where they were formally welcomed by S. Theodore Heidelfelt, President of the North-eastern Bund.

The Lanahan Case.

The committee of the Methodist Book Concern, which has been in executive session all day receiving evidence in the Lanahan investigation, gave a decision this evening. Lanahan was suspended by a vote of eleven to four.

Bigamous Bowen.

Mayor Hall has written a letter to President Grant in relation to the rumor that the friends of Congressman Bowen are applying to the executive for his pardon, in which he asks whether Bowen ought not to disclose the means by which he procured the false and fraudulent decree of alleged divorce through a deputy clerk from the office of the county in this city, and without the knowledge of the latter, and addressed to that county clerk. The authorities here are desirous of exposing and punishing the fraud which was committed in the interest of Bowen if not at his direct instigation, and may need, if not his evidence, the information necessary to convict the deputy clerk of fraudulent intent and complicity, should his allegation prove untrue that he was merely careless, and was betrayed by representatives calculated to deceive.

ANIMAL MORTALITY.

Strange Hog Disease—Locusts Dying off in Thousands.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A new disease has recently been attacking hogs in localities in Fulton county, Ill. It is quite different in its symptoms from the hog cholera, and seems more like a chill as manifested in the human being. The first warning is by the hogs bunching up together—sometimes fifteen to twenty in number, squealing and chilling. This is followed by a fever, and the hog soon dies. The percentage of deaths is large.

A statement comes from various localities in the nortwest that the locusts are dying in large numbers. In many places the ground is thickly littered with the dead, over which scarcely a live one is to be seen. They have, however, done much damage, particularly to the young forest trees.

THE REVOLVER.

A Rejected Lover Kills His Beloved.

HE THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF FOUR TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special to the *Tribune*, from White Pigeon, Michigan, say that a fearful tragedy occurred at Stone Lake school house, Van Buren, Indiana, yesterday afternoon. Chauncy Barnes and Addie Dwight, waorthy young school teacher, were formerly engaged to be married. Subsequently Miss Dwight finding him unworthy, told him that she would not fulfil the engagement.

Yesterday, during school hours, in company with a young lady, Barnes proceeded toward the school-house to call on Miss Dwight. Finding her near the school-house with some of her scholars, looking for a spot suitable for holding a picnic, he requested her to step to one side as he wished to speak with her. She did so.

He then asked her if she intended to become his wife. She answered decidedly, "No." He then drew a revolver and discharged two balls into her brain killing her instantly. He then fired four shots into his own head. Barnes is still alive but is sinking rapidly. He has been taken to La Grande county jail.

Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity and should Barnes show any signs of recovery he will doubtless be lynched.

RAILROADS.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Line.

BOSTON, June 24.—The masters report upon the condition by which the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad should be transferred by the receivers to the trustees, was made in the Supreme Court to-day. They are that the trustees should be paid $148,533, and the other parties to the suit $16,543. The trustees to give bonds in $60,000. The report on the condition of the road is more favorable than expected.

Heath & Raphael vs. Erie.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In the case before Judge Blachford a motion was made by counsel for Heath & Raphael defendants to compel Gould to return to defendants $30,000 shares of stock now in litigation. Judge Beach contended that Jay Gould was not a party to the suit and was wholly unacquainted with the contents of the immense bundle of papers served upon him. With the notice of the motion, counsel read an affidavit by Jay Gould, wherein he stated he knew nothing of the case and was not ready with his answer. Similar affidavits asking for delay were made by James Fisk, Jr. Mr. Stoughton characterized the motion of Mr. Southmayd as most extraordinary, the like of which could not be on the record of the courts of the civilized world. A further hearing will take place on Thursday next.

Thos. A. Scott.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 24.—Thos A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is here. His visit is understood to strengthen the projected narrow gauge road from here to Denver.

Contract Completed.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Contract for completing the Cairo and Fulton Railroad from the Missouri line to the Texas line has been concluded. The work is to be completed by the first of July, 1872.

Embezzlement.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24.—In the Atlanta papers to-day, F. Bloodgett, former Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and his private Secretary, V. A. Gaskill, publish cards relative to the alleged embezzlement of funds for which they were indicted by the grand jury of Fulton county. Bloodgett denies ever having received any money, and asks an immediate trial. Goskill acknowledges having received some eight thousand dollars on account of the claim against the road for $16,000, in pursuance of the alleged agreement between the claimant and himself, he claiming to act in the discharge of his professional duties, and asserting that the claimant agreed to give him all that he could get over seven thousand dollars.

MEMORIAL MEETING.

Tribute to the Departed Statesman, the Late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—A meeting of prominent citizens of Nashville and vicinity, irrespective of party, was held at the Court House to-day, the object being an expression of sentiment respecting the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Judge Joseph Guild presiding. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. S. Brown, H. L. Foote, Judge Lawrence, formerly of Ohio; A. S. Colyar, T. P. Thurston, formerly of Dayton, and others. The highest eulogies were passed upon Vallandigham's character as a great statesman and an honest man. Appropriate resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the loss the country has sustained in his death and sympathy with his bereaved family.

THE DWIGHT TRAGEDY.

Barnes, the Murderer, Still in a Critical Condition.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 24.—But little more is known of the circumstances attending the homicide of Miss Dwight, in La Grange county, Ind., on the 22d, than what has already been made public. Barnes is still living and appears rational on all subjects. He does not attempt to explain his conduct and has refused all interrogatories except those of his physician in regard to his condition. The four balls which entered near the right temple have not yet been extracted, his prostrate condition making it inexpedient. The defense have warned an examination until his trial takes place, provided he recover. His father, a very aged and respected citizen of Elkhart county remains with him.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Stepson vs. Stepfather—Bloodshed.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Painesville says: A serious shooting affray took place on the east side of the river last evening. A young man named Duchess, fired two shots at his stepfather, Mr. David Hughes, one of which entered Hughes' side coming out at the back, and the other wounding Miss Flora Duchess, sister of the young man, in the arm. Mr. Hughes then fired at his assailant with a rifle, inflicting a severe wound in the foot. The shooting grew out of a family quarrel. None of the parties were arrested.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1871.

The New Loan.

The subscription to the new loan to-day was $35,000.

Official Opposition.

There is considerable interest in official circles concerning opposing views of Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasanton on the points connected with the administration of Internal Revenue particularly concerning certain decisions made by the Commissioner, who claims that his decisions are not subject to the revision or approval of the Secretary. The matter will probably be brought to the attention of the President and Cabinet for consideration.

The Arctic Expedition.

The instructions for Captain Hall's expedition towards the North Pole, by the Secretary of the Navy, have just been printed. They are full and specific. Appended is a letter from Prof. Henry, in which he says that although the objects and peculiar organization of this expedition are not primarily of a scientific character, yet many phenomena may be observed and specimens of natural history be accidentally collected, and, therefore, in order that the opportunity of obtaining such a result might not be lost, a committee of the National Academy of Science was appointed to prepare instructions on different branches of physics and natural history, and to render assistance in securing a scientific outfit at the Smithsonian Institute at the cost of the survey. The Hydrographic office and Signal Corps have contributed the necessary instruments.

Discharged.

Twenty-five plate printers and thirty-five girls, employed in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, were discharged to-day, owing to slack business.

Women Eligible to Office.

The Council of the Territorial Legislature, by its action to-day, makes women eligible to any of the offices created by the Charter and Correction bill.

Bureau of Customs Revenue.

As the office of Commissioner of Customs is vacant, the proposition to establish a Bureau of Revenue is revived. It is proposed to do this by the consolidation of the Customs and Internal Revenue Bureau. It is claimed that there is no necessity for two distinct Bureaus similar in character.

Personal.

Secretary Delano and John Delano, his chief clerk, left Washington for their home in Ohio this afternoon.

The President will be in this city on Friday of next week. It is understood a Cabinet meeting will be held that day.

A letter has been received by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, containing the sincere thanks of Earl De Grey and Ripon to the Grand Lodge of Masons of this District and the United States, for his cordial reception as Grand Master of England.

Tonnage Tax.

In reply to the inquiry whether tonnage tax can be legally collected on canal boats trading with Canada by the inland routes in case the boats are unprovided with sails or steam power, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that such boats are subject to the same regulations in regard to the payment of the tonnage tax as all other vessels of the United States.

Medical Taxes.

The total number of physicians who have paid taxes to the Government for the year ending April 30th, was 49,798. Of these there where Regular or Allopathic, 39,870; Homœopathic, 2,961; Hydropathic, 133; Eclectic, 2,869; miscellaneous or not classified, 4,770.

Income Tax.

Under the late ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the tax derived from the incomes will fall several millions of dollars short of the amount estimated from that source.

The Crops.

Wheat and corn prospects, according to the Department of Agriculture, are not flattering for the country generally. The average appears to have been somewhat increased, but the crop will not increase in like proportion, owing to a variety of causes, the chief of which is the dry spring in most parts of the country. The largest increase in the average of wheat is reported from the State of Kansas, where it is thirty per cent. greater than last year. The report on the whole is not specially discouraging except as failing to show such increase in the product over other years as might be expected.

OHIO NEWS.

OUT in Williams county they kill potato bugs by giving them Bryan whisky.

WE learn that Gen. Sherwood intends to connect himself with the Akron *Beacon*.

NEARLY 300 workmen are engaged on the new Central Lunatic Asylum building at Columbus.

THE trial of Hunter for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, begins at Akron, July 9th.

NEW glass works, for the manufacture of lamp chimneys will soon begin to blow in Zanesville.

BY recent additions of territory to Columbus, the population is now between 33,000 and 35,000.

THE editor of the Circleville *Democrat* has in his posession a pitcher brought from Ireland, 100 years ago.

WOOL clip of Fayette county estimated at 100,000 pounds; 80,000 pounds already sold, and 60,000 pounds shipped. Price 42 to 54c.

STARK County Republicans have decided to hold their primary elections on July 29. It makes but little difference to the Democracy when they are held, for Stark is bound to go Democratic.

MRS. DANIEL LEWIS, of Ironton, recently recovered a verdict of five thousand dollars against a liquor seller in that town named Thomas Evans. Her husband died of *madia a potu*, caused by liquor furnished him by Evans.

THE Tuscarawas *Advocate* says, Joshua Leggett, Esq., of Beaver Dam, together with his sons, last week sold eight thousand pounds of wool to Messrs. Hunt & Price, of Leesville, at 57½ cents per pound. This is the best sale of wool we have heard of this season.

ABOUT twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in West Zanesville, causing the complete destruction of it. The car shop was slightly damaged. Loss $20,000.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ROBBINS are prevalent at Carlisle.

LOCK HAVEN boom is cleared of logs.

COAL is being discovered at Orangeville.

FORNEY is the Fourth orator at Franklin.

THE survey of the Montrose Railroad is progressing favorably.

GROUND has been broken for the new passenger depot at Hollidaysburg.

CAPT. M. A. KEARLY was last week unanimously elected Chief of Police at Wilkesbarre.

CAPT. T. H. ALLEN has been authorized to form a Provisional Battalion of the State Militia in Corry.

SEREAL copious showers of rain during the past week have had a wonderful effect on vegetation of all kinds.

THE Carlisle Barracks are not to be abandoned altogether, An artillery company is to be sent there.

WAYNESBURG, Green county, is to be hereafter a cold water town, as the court refused to grant any license in that place.

AMOS JOLLIFF and Wm. Harmony of Uniontown, caught forty-five trout in Rock Run, being one of the tributaries of Dunbar Creek, on last Saturday.

THE Knights Templar will form a part of the grand public procession on the Fourth of July in Titusville, The Templars will appear in full uniform, mounted.

A PANTHER or catamount was shot and killed at the edge of the Clarion and Forest county lines recently, and now the papers are publishing an item saying it was a Bengal tiger that escaped from a traveling menagerie.

THERE is to be a celebration at Green Ridge on the 4th of July. A local paper intimates that the entire population of the place has been used up informing committees for the occasion. We hope they will have a good time generally.

A BLACK SNAKE estimated at over fifty feet in length, and about ten inches in diameter, is said to have been seen recently in Souster's mill dam in Kittanning township, by Albert Davis and George Souster. We are not responsible for either the length or the breadth of this snake.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

COL. PENNOCK HUEY, Collector Pennsylvania canal, announced that on June 2, a young man aged nineteen fell from the boat S. H. Gray, at Conowingo Lock, and was crushed to death between the boat and the lock. From papers found on his person, his name is supposed to be John Hannan, of Towanda, Bradford county. His remains were buried at Wrightsville.

A VERY sudden death occurred in Bridgeport, adjoining Brownsville, on Monday evening last. Mr. Joseph Springer, of Bellevernon, whose age was within two or three years of a century, was on a visit to his son in Bridgeport, apparently in good health and spirits; ate a hearty supper with his relative, and immediately thereafter dropped dead.

SAYS the Punxatawney *Plaindealer*: During the first part of this week, we traveled through several townships of the county and saw fields of waving grain which are pleasant to look at. The wheat and rye crop could not be more promising at this season of the year. Oats and hay, owing to the dry weather, will be short. Corn is coming on splendidly.

THE Greensburg *Tribune* says: A man named Benjamin Rugh, who lived on Beaver Run, was accidently drowned in that stream one day last week. The circumstances as we learned them are as follows: Mr. Rugh had been for some time subject to epileptic fits, and while repairing a fence on the bank of the Run, was attacked by one of these and fell into the water and was drowned.

Alexander H. Stevens.

[From the Atlanta Daily Sun.]

Since the "Announcement" of Mr. Speights on the 15th inst., it is proper for me to state to the patrons of the *Sun* that, in consenting, as one of the proprietors, to take charge of the political department of this paper, my object is to make it a true organ of the Jeffersonian principles of the Federal government, under which the people of the United States lived in so great peace, prosperity, and happiness for more than half a century. The object will be to advocate such doctrines as will secure a perpetual and harmonious union of the States under the Constitution, in the spirit and for the purposes for which it was originally made by our fathers; and upon the principles announced by Jefferson, maintained by Madison, and set forth by General Jackson in his "authorized", explanation of the principles of his proclamation on the nullification movement in South Carolina in 1832, and in his farewell address. Upon these principles and those announced by General Washington, he who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the *Sun* will stand. Its position will be, that the Government of the United States is a "Confederated" or "Federal Republic," formed by the States, possessing in itself no inherent sovereignty, but that all its sovereign powers—which are specific and limited—are held entirely by delegation from the several States, and that the States are absolutely sovereign in the exercise of all reserved or undelegated powers. The *Sun*, under my general control of its political course, will continue to stand upon the principles of the platform of the Democratic party of the Union, as announced in their last General Convention at New York, in 1868. A chief object will be to show by calm and argumentative appeals to the good sense and patriotism of the true friends of the Constitution, North as well as South, than any departure from the essential principles of that platform will be exceedingly dangerous, if not fatal, to the liberties of the whole country. The great "living issue" now before the people of the United States is between consolidation, centralism, and empire on the one side, and the sacred sovereigh right of local self-government by the people of the several States on the other. Or, in other words, the great question now is, whether the people of these States are to live under a government of laws, or a government of bayonets. This is the great practical, absorbing "living issue" at this time. With regard to the past usurpations and revolutionary measures of Congress since the restoration of the Union in 1865, by the resumption of their obligations to the Union under the Constitution, by all the States which had attempted to withdraw from it, and for which alone the war was professed to be waged in opposition to this attempt, the *Sun* will advocate and enjoin strict obedience to all acts of Congress and acts of State Legislatures under them which have the form of law as expounded by the courts, State and Federal, and imposed by those in authority clothed with power to execute them. Constitutional liberty is the off-spring of reason—not of physical force. The rectification of all political wrongs and usurpations under our systems of government should be sought through the instrumentalities of the Constitution—through the peaceful operation of the ballot—the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departmemts of the government. But no people devoted to Constitutional law need ever expect to secure a ratification of admitted usurpation of power by granting in advance a general absolution to the perpetrators of them. The position of the *Sun* towards all usurpations by Congress will be the same as that of Mr. Jefferson toward the "Alien and Sedition" acts. This is quite enough for the present. It is proper, however, to add for general information that it is not my intention to change my present residence. There is no prospect of my being able physically to do so even if I were inclined. All communications, therefore, to me connected with my engagement with the *Sun* must be addressed to me at this place.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
Liberty Hall, Crawfordville, Ga., June 17, 1871.

"I Have no Chance."

Don't say that. You have five chances in each hand. Then you have thirty-six at least in your head. Every faculty you have will vote you into office, if you only enfranchise it, and for a confederation between the freemen in your brain, and the freemen at the ends of your arms. Chances, plenty of them, fall under our eyes, if we have only eyes to see them and hands to pick them up.

The falling of an apple was the opportunity for Newton to solve the secret of the skies. A floating sea-weed, drifting by the vessel when the crew were uttering mutinous threats, was the chance seized by Columbus to pacify an incipient rebellion, and to inspire his men with the promise of a new continent and a new world of enterprise. The picking up of pin in the streets of Paris by a poor boy, as he was going from a great bank saddened at the denial of his application for a place, was the founding of the success and prosperity of one of the great bankers of the queen city of the world. That simple act, illustrative of the economical spirit asserting itself over present grief, was observed from the window; the lad was recalled at the same moment; industry, patience and honesty did the rest. A chance remark from a peasant girl, in an obscure country district in England, falling upon the young, observing thinker, Dr. Jenner, gave vaccination to the world, and saves hundreds of thousands of lives annually.

A pewter plate founded the Peel family. Robert, in the poor country about Blackburn, seeing a large family growing up about him, felt that some source of income must be added to the meagre products of the little farm. He quietly conducted experiments in calico printing in his own home. One day, thoughtfully handing a pewter plate from which one of the children had dined, he sketched upon its smooth surface the outline of a parsley leaf, and filling this with coloring matter, he was delighted to find that the impression could be accurately conveyed to the surface of cotton cloth. Here was the first suggestion towards calico printing from metal rollers. Tho "parsley leaf" on the pewter plate opened up a world of industry to Lancashire, and Robert Peel to this day is called, in the neighborhood of Blackburn, "Parsley Peel."

Richard Arkwright, the thirteenth child in a hovel, with no knowledge of letters—an underground barber, with a vixen for a wife, who smashed up his models and threw them out—gave his successful spinning models to the world, and put a scepter in England's right hand such as no sovereign ever wielded.

The jumping tea-kettle lid is said to have put the steam into that boy's head who gave us the great giant of modern industry. A kite and a key in Franklin's hands, were the grand parents of our telegraphs, and the blessings of modern inventions applying electricity. A swinging, greasy lamp, just filled with oil, by a verger in the Cathedral of Pisa, caught the eye of Galileo, at eighteen years of age, taught him the secret of the pendulum, made many a discovery in astronomy and navigation possible, and gave us the whole modern system of the accurate measurement of time.

Don't say you have no chance! You have the same chance and better, than the world's greatest and best men have enjoyed. Men uniformly overrate riches and underrate their own strength; the former will do far less than we suppose, and the latter far more. "The longer I live," says one of earth's noble sons, "the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is *energy*—invincible determination, a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory!" That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will be worth much without it.

Look Before you Kick.

An exchange tells the following:

A minister in one our orthodox churches, while on his way to preach a funeral sermon in the country, called on one of his members, an old widow lady, who lived near the road he was traveling. The old lady had just been making sausages, and she felt proud of them—they were so plump, round and sweet. Of course she insisted on her minister taking some of the links to his family. He objected on account of not having his portmanteau with him. This objection was soon overruled, and the lady, after wrapping them in a rag, carefully placed a bundle in either pocket of the preacher's capacious great coat. Thus equipped he started for the funeral.

While attending to the solemn duties of the grave, some hungry dogs scented the sausages, and were not long in tracing them to the pockets of the good man's overcoat. This was a great annoyance, and he was several times under the necessity of kicking the whelps away. The obsequies at the grave being completed, the minister and congregation repaired to the church, where the funeral discourse was to be delivered. After the sermon was finished, the minister halted to make some remarks to the congregation, when a brother who desired to have some appointment given out, ascended the steps of the pulpit and gave the minister's coat a hitch, to get his attention. The divine, thinking it a dog having designs upon his pocket, raised his foot, gave a sudden kick, and sent the good brother sprawling down the steps.

"You will excuse me, brethren and sisters," said the minister, confusedly, and without looking at the work he had just done, "for I could not avoid it—I have sausages in my pocket, and that damnation dog has been trying to grab them ever since I came upon the premises."

Our readers may judge of the effect such an announcement would have at a funeral. Tears of sorrow were suddenly exchanged for smiles of merriment.

Respectability in Olden Times.

Some 40 years ago, when a man's respectability depended upon his taking a newspaper, a certain shrewd individual was one morning enjoying the luxury of perusing his paper—although he labored under the disadvantage of not knowing a single letter of the alphabet—when a more knowing neighbor of his happening in, perhaps to borrow his paper observed to him that he had the journal wrong end up. The old gentleman, drawing himself up in the pomposity of affronted dignity, exclaimed: "I would have you to know, sir, that if I take a paper and pay for it, I have a right to read it which end up I please."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From Daily Post of Wednesday.

GRAND MUNICIPAL BANQUET

Magnificent Floral Supper at City Hall—Mirth—Music—Mottoes—The Banquet—The Feast of Reason—The Flow of Eloquence—Organization—Speeches by President Garrett, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Others—"My Maryland" All Ablaze—Old Allegheny Enthuses—Display.

Last evening as announced, the grand complimentary banquet tendered by the City Authorities of Pittsburgh, to the citizens and City Councils of Baltimore to formally celebrate the completion of the Pittsburgh, Connellsville and Baltimore Railroad, was given at City Hall.

A banquet like this makes a "new departure" of more than ordinary importance. It celebrates the triumph after long legal and pecuniary difficulties of corporate rights over corporate monopolies—it celebrates the nuptials of the city of smoke, with the Queen of the Chespeake—it heralds the dawn of that day when Tom Benton, the "Great Missourian" predicted that the commerce of the Indies helped by the agencies of the railway and the telegraph, would be bought over the Pacific slopes into the valley of the Mississippi.

The floral display in the City Hall, last night, far exceeds everything of the kind ever seen before in this city. The walls of the building were festooned in an elaborate and tasteful manner—the evergreens being intertwined between the endless array of flags of the the

"Union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of hearts and the union of hands."

Running the entire length of the hall were six immense tables, seating one hundred and ten "banqueters" each. The immense chandelier which hangs in the centre of the hall is beautifully decorated in "red white and blue," capped with evergreens and "forget-me-nots." Over the main door, at the extreme end of the hall, are the wards, in large evergreens:

WELCOME
MONUMENTAL
CITY.

flanked on each side with two monster editions of the stars and stripes. Below the "welcome" is a gas jet representing an eagle with his pinions thrown to the breeze and below is an illuminated "star of empire" which "westward takes its way." The floral display on the stage was gotten up by Murdock, the florist, and was grand beyond words. In the centre is an immense rustic settee, flanked on each side by two immense urns of cotton roses filled with choicest evergreens, on each side of these are two immense century plants thirty years old. A rustic table on which was a magnificent aquarium was a feature of interest. The ascent to the stage from each side through arches of evergreen was magnificently arranged. Camelia plants in full bloom appears peeping out from among Norway spruce and Arbor Vitæ some of them twenty feet high. On the tables were nine hundred button hole boquets, and in addition to these sixty large pyramid boquets—twelve pyramid boquets three feet high. Over the entrance, and suspended from the gallery was the inscription in large evergreens

IRON CITY,

beautifully festooned on each side with evergreens and flowers. The gallery was occupied with the celebrated band of the "Fifth Maryland Regiment," which accompanied the excursionists, and by the magnificent St. Cecelia Cathedral Band of our own city. They discoursed "My Maryland" and "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," in a way that made the "welkin ring."

The following was the

BILL OF FARE

for the occasion:

COLD DISHES.—Baked ham, a la Hollander, Boiled Tongue, Green Herbs, Boiled Ham a la Vegetable Italienne, A la mode beef, Chipped Beef, Sardines, Broiled Spring Chicken, a la Financier.

SALADS.—Chicken Salad, a la Americaine, Lobster Salad, a la Baltimore, Sweet Bread Salad, a la German.

SPICED.—Spiced Salmon, Spiced Oysters.

RELISHES.—Worcestershire Sauce, King's Royal Sauce, Walnut Catsup, Mushroom Catsup, English Walnuts, Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, Pine Apple Cheese, Neshen Cheese, Sapsago Cheese.

FRUITS.—Red Raspberries, Black Raspberries, Peaches, Pecled Oranges, Pine Apple.

CONFECTIONERY.—French Candy, Raisins, P. B. Almonds.

DECORATIONS.—Pyramids Maccaroni, Pyramids Almonds, Pyramids Meringues, Crystal Pyramids, pure ice, Pyramids Lady Cake, Pyramids Harlequin Cake, Pyramids Jelly Cake, Pyramids Fruit Cake, Pyramids of Flowers, &c.

DESERT.—Basket Meringues, Jenny Lind Drops, French Bombes, White Kisses, Almond Puffs, Maccaroni, French Tea Cake, New York Jumbles, Lady Fingers.

ICE CREAMS.—Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate, Bisque, Lemon, Pine Apple, Peach, Bisque Glacia.

WATER ICES.—Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Frozen Peaches, Frozen Strawberries, Wine Jelly.

BREAD.—Rolls, Bread, Soda Biscuits, Sandwiches.

Coffee, Tea, Green and Black.

The following was the wine card for the banquet:

Pittsburgh and Baltimore,
United 1871.
Welcome to the Iron City.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNES.
Goutte D'or,
Sparkling Mosselle Muscatel,
Consular Seal,
Heidsieck, Chas.,
Heidsieck Piper.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNES.
Gold Seal, Urbana Co., N. Y.
Imperial, Saint Louis.

GERMAN WINES,
Rockheimer Dom Dechaney,
Rudesheimer-berg,
Marcobruner,
Liebfraumilch

CLARETS.
Margeaux Medoc,
Chateau Morin.

At a quarter past nine o'clock the company sat down to the most sumptuous spread ever gotten up in the city of Pittsburgh. At the center of the end table sat W. O. Hughart, Esq., and on one side the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and on the other J. W. Garrett, Esq., the able President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Below on either side were the severrl rows of guests and citizens to the number of seven hundred. After partaking of the creature comforts for nearly an hour, the Hon. Jared M. Brush ascended the floral platform and called the meeting to order, and said:

Citizens of Baltimore.—As chief executive officer of this city it affords me great pleasure on behalf of our citizens to extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome on this your first official visit to our city.

Gentlemen, you will find us a plain business people not much given to formalities but I assure you if any of us are found wanting in true hospitality to our guests it will be an error of judgment not of the heart. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I bid you a hearty welcome. [Applause.]

In response to the first toast the Hon. Reverdy Johnson rose and said:

SPEECH OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens, I thank you cordially one and all for this magnified testimonial of your appreciation of the great work which we are assembled to commemorate. When we remember the great contest we have waged, and the great victory we have won in this tremendous struggle we have proper and reasonable cause for congratulation. When our opponents were defeated in honorable competition they endeavored to ruin our cause through the courts. The judiciary of your State granted a *quo warranto*, which enabled us to test the legality of their action. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania denied the validity of the claim, which annulled the charter of this company. The company triumphed, and it is one of the beauties of our system, that the people cordially acquiesce in anything the Courts decide. And they likewise approve of any course which tends to develop the hidden and untold wealth of the country. Here is a road which opens up a magnificent vista in the illimitable future—a road, the completion of which has long and earnestly been wanted for the people of Baltimore, and which now, with bands of iron, binds the iron centre to our own magnificent city—a band which I devoutly trust never shall be sundered. We are bound together now and forever. The spirit of the age is now one of kindness, affection and peace, good will to men. We celebrate the era of peace. The war which saddened so many hearts and desolated so many hearthstones has now given place to the grand victories of peace. The spirit of the age is also becoming a spirit which tends to the settlement of national differences by calmness, justice and compromise.

It is the era of peaceful industry. Every man in Pittsburgh is a worker—and what can be more honorable than labor? Judging by past history the true interest of labor is to stand by and support the general and State government, each in its appointed sphere. The power of the States is the bulwark of your liberties. If they clash with the higher powers we hrve war—if they each keep within their sphere we have peace, prosperity and and progress. If they clash you have a tribunal—the Supreme Court. Cling to that court as the altar of your hopes—as the depositary of your liberties. Stand by it in moments of peril, and teach your children to cling to the Constitution of the United States. When that is done the sun never shone on a country more blelsed in all her elements of more material prosperity.

In response to the toast of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, President Garrett arose and said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—When so great a corporation as the Pennsylvania Railroad make a mistake, we may well pause. They claim that our Company have treated them unfairly. Wherefore? We held that the people of Pittsburgh desired another outlet—a competing line to the seaboard. In the language of President Thompson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example by reducing the tariff on oil per barrel from $1.28 per barrel to 28 cents. Is this knight errantry? We are also accused in the last report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of going out of the legitimate sphere of our business. But the Pennsylvania Railroad have another object in view, and that object is alluded to in the last annual report of the company. The report says that we are accused of being knight errants. But have we not at last fairly struck the citidal of their strength, and were we here to-night to celebrate the unfettering of the great groins whose bonds we have unloosed. We struck the centre of their lines when they had already made a reduction of twenty-eight per cent. in their tariff rates. But the opening of the Connellsville R. R. has entered the Petroleum interest is in our part the crowning act of wickedness, to give the people of Pittsburgh that which they have so long desired. They say the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ought to be punished, and they threaten to build more railroads to the South. We are not afraid of—we court competition. It is to our interest also to have the South spanned with railways from end to end. Railroads are the spirit of the age. Let this corporation of $33,000,000 go ahead, and we are prepared to aid them in building Railroads in the South. We now control a great line of transportation from the seaboard to the Ohio. We believe we are doing a large business at low rates. And now we are here to embrace you in the cordial grasp of fellowships. We also want to build a great railroad from your city to the lakes. We wish to emancipate you—we want your giant farmers to aid us in the wor of the future. The South ond West demands another New York, and we offer them our queely city. You will find there the enterprize, the skill, ability and capital of Manhattan with more than its economy. Day by day the great West as filling up; day by day and we recognize the fact that the people have interests in railroads as well as in stockholders and officers. We are one hundred and six miles nearer you than New York, with more than its advantages. The commerce of the South and South-west—the East and West Indies are now teeming into our lap. Our facilities are immense, and increasing. But we want a new road to the Lakes, and are prepared to aid to the extent $2,000,000. I regard the Pennsylvania railroad with proper interest and respect, but I cannot forget that the vice President of the Pennsylvania railroad voted for the repeal of your charter, and used his influence to such an extent that a member of the Legislature moved that "if Tom Scott has no further business with the Pennsylvania Legislature, then I move we adjourn."

But to-day the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad is a fact, my effort is hardly a just one, but it is one which refuses to great controlling interests. Baltimore has sent her most solid men to celebrate the wedding ceremonies, and I rejoice to see before me citizens of all shades and classes taking taking an interest in the great work which will effect your children and your children's children to all time, and when you come to Baltimore we will receive you with open arms as workers in the same great cause.

SPEECH OF W. C. HUGART.

In the time which reasonably can be permmitted, it may not be possible to say what you expect to hear, and all that I ought speak. Time would fail to tell the curious story of the events which have transpired since many of us met upon a somewhat similar occasion three years since.

Before the representatives of two cities—whose people have watched with eager expectancy the progress of the work—the Board of Directors desire me as their mouthpice to narrate in the simplest form and fewest words the history and result of their labor.

The future of this city had been clearly discerned and her struggles most jealously watched. That it must be foremost—nay, the absolute first in manufactures—needed no prophet to fo.etell. By some mysterious and chicane reduplication of figures the dollar and cent result had seemed to preponderate in the balance of another city. But the thousand shafts producing and piercing our smoke-cloud canopy—the ceaseless clang and clash and roar of busy machinery and the lurid light of the myriad fires which turn black night into strange brilliancy. These tell us who see and know another story. We believe that the tonnage of fuel and raw material which every day by the labor of skilled and stalwart arms is handled and transmitted if honestly compared would place us first. Be that as it may, the prominence claimed would be profitable, and it can readily be imagined that a powerful rival would strive to control and subordinate, if not check entirely, your growth, and what is more essential to that growth than free circulation, that the veins should be abundant and open to transmit the heart—the busy workshop—and thence that the arterial force should as freely project to all parts the changed product

And the great corporation, wondrous in power and efficiency, said: "Let us obtain and preserve the control of the transportation of all the products of the labor of these strong men." It may cost largely of labor, and acting thus for the same end, but from divine motives, two great powers have been at work to your injury. And here has arisen a struggle prolonged and bitter. It was evident that if our road should be built and remain independent a rival competitive line would free the two cities from much of this thraldom. Then came the decree—it shall not be built. A venal Legislature repealed the charter.

Many of you know and have aided the effort to obtain its restoration—as year after year we struggled for simple justice. An appeal to the courts were not in vain, but after tedious litigation in which its entire history was scrutinized by most vigilant enemies, the company was reinstated in its franchises, and the repealing act pronounced "null, void, and of no effect," by one of the Judges of the United States Court, the attempt to destroy this company was most severely reprobated. By tardy act of justice the Legislature also repudiated its former law.

Then came the effort to build or complete the road. The City of Baltimore retired a first lien of one million with accrued unpaid interest amounting to nearly as much more in favor of a new first mortgage of four millions, and then her citizens with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company subscribed for three and a half millions of the new securities. What was lacking has so far been supplied by the B. and O. Road.

To-day, with this new avenue for trade and commerce, Pittsburgh and Baltimore stand upon vantage ground never before attained. Their merchants—you—are not humble suppliants to one corporation, but daily are sought and solicited for your business and facilities and favorable rates follow with the freedom usually generated by sharp competition, the daily saving in freights to the two communities, over the rates of sixty days since, will in an incredibly short time restore the entire amount expended. Thirty days since, the oil refineries were comparatively idle. The competition of our line has stimulated that work, and the difference in freights is a profit. One year ago the oil merchants of this city told us to bring the road to Pittsburgh and they would cause the oil to reach the road. As honorable men, the pledge so solemnly given will be redeemed—because a man's word is as binding as any oath.

This is not the end. Already plans are matured for a new line to Chicago and western as eastern competition will add to the prosperity of the cities. And now we hold up before you the fair escutcheon of the Company. It has no bar sinister—the result of any illegitimate transaction—no stain of corruption of fraud, no legislation obtained by ring, clique or bribing the laws of social and commercial honor it is claimed have formed the administration; no man's conscience has been debauched. The transportation is conducted in the interests of the stockholders, and the communities, no one man has any private rale nor advantage over others doing same business.

This completed line will prove most striking peculiarities, and cross the country just at the point where the interest is least between the great inland seas and the Atlantic, at once connects the three great lakes, river and ocean, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore agriculture, manufactories and commerce.

As a citizen of Pittsburgh I must utter to these gentlemen from Baltimore heartfelt expressive admiration at the wisdom and splendid liberality of your dealings toward the railroads entering your city. As a Council you have given such judicious, yet free abundant aid as will, when your plans are consummated, give the trade of every part of the country access to your port. As private citizens, also, you have literally poured out your money to foster every enterprise which tended to the advancement of Baltimore. In the negotiation of the bonds of the company I was brought into contact with men in every department of business, and I find words utterly inadequate to express my admiration—my respect—my warm regard.

These two cities have looked across the intervening distance, mutually recognizing power and strength; have earnestly desired alliance each with the other, and each has remembered the days when that alliance was perfect, in the buy interchanges of trade. Each has grown since then, and each is more powerful to aid the other; each has what the other needs. There is no point of conflict or rivalry. Then let us around this festal board, with hearty words once again cement our friendship, and re-establish an alliance, destined by its power to enable each of its members to reach the foremost place in the rank of all competition for preeminence.

The "Federal Capital" was responded to by Hon. Montgomery Blair, as follows: Gentlemen, I am here to say a few words about a city which has for three-fourths of a century of recognition as your National Capital. But my friends, this occasion should not pass without congratulating the management which has brought about these great results; and we have an assurance that this great work will be carried forward with the same vigor and economy that has characterized it so far. And if under the providence of God, the great man who manages the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. should be elevated to a still higher position you will find he will leave the impress of his ability and economy on the country will be felt for all time. We have achieved a victory which has desolated no home or fireside, but of peace which both her victories no less renouned than war. Thanking you gentlemen, for your attention, and soliciting your aid in the great word of the future, I wish you and yours an unending prosperity.

At 2 o'clock the assemblage dispersed, after participating in the grandest banquet ever given in this city.

TO CURE Coughs, Cold and Soar Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troaches.

At the Sea Side.

The Columbia House at Cape May, N. J., is to be opened on the 22nd of June, and again by Geo. J. Bolton, who is also the proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and the Washington, on Chestnut street Philadelphia.

It is well known that this establishment and popular house has the finest shade and the best bathing beach to be found at Cape May.

The music, the empioyees and every appointment of the establishment will be selected and arranged with more than usual care this season.

To meet a general desire for some reduction in hotel charges the following scale of prices for 1871 has been fixed:

Per day	$3 50
Per week, if less than six weeks	22 00
Per week, if six weeks or over	21 00

There are several fine cottages connected with the Columbia, with excellent rooms and ocean views. Also good stabling and carriage houses.

The long experienee which Mr. Bolton has had in the hotel business aud his many successful seasons at the Cape warrant us in recommending the Columbia to the readers of THE POST.

June 14:w&s-2w.

Sold Everywhere.

Hale's Temperance Bitters. tf.

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using "*Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Hale's Temperance Bitters

Are a medicine not a vile beverage. tf.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

Will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes Pimples, Sunburn, Moth-patches, Ringmarks, Sallowness, &c., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and to please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles. jun16,4tw

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, }
THURSDAY, June 28, 1871. }

REMARKS—The weather continues cool and pleasant, and our advices are that harvest has commenced. Should nothing interfere a bountiful crop will be secured all over the country, and granaries will groan beneath loads of grain. In this state of affairs now is it possible for speculators to keep up the price of flour? All the flour "bulls" in the country claim the contrary, notwithstanding we predict that after harvest flour will rule lower than at present. Make a note of this reader. All the leading articles of trade are unchanged in prices, with a good demand reported.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	970
Corn, sks	150
Rye, sks	150
Butter, pkgs	61
Cheese, bxs	75
Wheat, sks	660
Oats, sks	612
Bacon, tcs	188
Apples, bbls	71
Barley, sks	150
Bacon, pcs	
Dried beef, tcs	15

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; on the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a steady trade demand at limited rates; the heaviest features report sales as follows: shoulders plain at 7@8¼c; sugar cured at 10@10¾c; sugar cured hams at 14½@15c; breakfast bacon at 13c; sides ribbed at 9c; clear do at 10c. Dried beef at 18@19c. Lard at 11c in tieres; 12c in kegs. Mess pork at $16 50@17 00.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop is pretty much exhausted, prices are too irregular to quote correctly; new crop is coming in slowly and is held at $3 00@3 00 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Market dull; No 1 extra held at 75c for round lots; 70c for case lots in small way.

HAY—The late advance in prices has caused an increase in receipts; sales were reported from wagon at $25 00@28 00, and from wharf at $23 00@25 00 per ton.

HEMP—We note further sales of rough Kentucky at $1 75 per ton; dressed at 14c per pound.

LIME—In fair demand with sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—Are held firmly with sales at 10½@11c per pound.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing; prices are weaker with a declining tendency; we are reported sales of fair to choice at $4 00@5 00 per bbl.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of Soda Ash—common 4¼@4½c; refined 5¼@5½c; Pearls 8@8¼c; Potash 7¼@7½c.

BUTTER—The market was less active although holders are more disposed to sell. The rates that were current for some time are as follows: Prime to choice roll 18@20c; medium to good 14@16c; inferior to common 8 10@12c.

BEANS—The market is yet dull but unchanged; we note sales at 4½, 5@5½c per lb extreme prices.

BEANS—Was less active but unchanged; sales were made in a regular way at $1 50, 1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Ma.ket firm with sales at 33@35c.

CARBON OIL—We can report a moderate jobbing demand, prices, however, are without change; sales of standard brands were reported at 23½@24c per gallon.

CEMENT—We have no changes to note as relates to prices or demands; sales of Louisville at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50.

PLASTER—Calcined at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES—In demand; standard brands sell readily at quotations: Tomatoes, $2 62 per dozen; peaches, 3-lb cans, $3 25@4 50; 2-lb cans, $2 00@2 25; corn, Winslow's, $2 50.

CHEESE—The receipts continue large and prices are weak with a declining tendency; we quote prime Ohio Goshen at 13c; Factory at 12@12½c; Dairy at 10@11c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Market very dull; holders being anxious to realize; we note sales in a jobbing way; shoulders, 5½@6c; ribbed sides, 6½c; clear sides, 7½c; hams, 10@11c; large lots would not command these figures.

COUNTRY LARD—Sold at 9@10c

CORN MEAL—The market was weak but no lower; we hear of occasional sales at $1 00 per bushel.

EGGS—The market was steady; the principal inquiry was for fresh, with sales at 19@20c; these were the top figures.

FLOUR—The market was without any quotable change; holders decline making concessions in order to effect sales; they contend that the news from the East is growing more favorable every day, and that all they have to do is to exercise a little patience and all will go well; on the other hand buyers are purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants; quotations are: good spring extra, $7 25; choice baker's, $7 40; good to choice red winter at $7 25@7 50.

RYE FLOUR—Quoted at $6 00.

GRAIN—The market was steady without being active; the receipts about keep pace with the demand; the mills appear satisfied with the condition of affairs. Wheat—We continue to quote red winter at $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 55. Oats—Market steady with unchanged prices; we note sales from first hands at 66@66c; store sales were reported at 66@68c in a small way. Corn—Is in limited supply; prices are without change, sales at 65@66c; mixed ear in bulk 67@68c; for mix.d shelled 70c; for prime yellow sacked 72c per bushel. Rye—Market firm but unchanged; we note sales at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley—We omit figures; we have not learned of a sale for some days; the article is unsettled at the present writing.

HEMP—We are reported sales of rough Kentucky at $1 75 per ton; dressed 14c per lb.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1871. }

REMARKS—Owing to the liberal prices paid for wool, coupled with the urgent immediate demand, caused holders of clips to dispose of them at once, hence the new crop is well nigh exhausted. There is little coming in to this market, and those who would lay in any considerable stock must scour the country in search of the same. The following are ruling figures at which the different grades are held:

Common fleece, per lb	50@52c
Combing fleece, per lb	52@56c
Fine fleece, per lb	56@59c
Tub washed fleece, per lb	56@58c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, }
THURSDAY, June 29, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was decidedly quiet, dealers being apart in their views; so far as relates to prices no change was reported. The week so far has been remarkable for nothing, if we except inactivity; what the balance will be remains to be seen.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal prices:

Spot	13½@13¾c.
June	13¾c.
S. O. all year	12¾c.
B. O. all year	13¾c.
S. O. to October	12¾c.

Foster's Landing $5 per bbl.

SALES.

2,000 bbls. Foster's L. O. ..... $5 00.

REFINED.

The market was quiet, holders were not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote nominally

Spot	25¾c.
June	25¾c.
July	25¾c.
August	26¾c.
September	26¼@26½c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Closing 26th; the market is much stronger; crude bulk 14½c, refined 25½c.

SALES.

500 bbls at	25c.
7,000 Settlements at	26¼c.
7,000 bbls. at	25½c.
6,000 Deliverable July first at	25½c.

Philadelphia delivery quiet; prices unchanged refined 25½c for June and 25¾c for July.

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—The market was quiet today and without any important change in price though upon the Lower Creek there was a trifle more inquiry for fortunes, especially upon the Upper Creek; $4 50@4 55 was the ruling prices on spot with buyers and sellers at those figures.

SALES:

1,000 bbls on Upper regular	4 60
1,000 " " spot	4 55
1,000 " " Upper spot	4 50
1,000 " Upper B. O. 60 days	4 70
1,000 " Lower creek S. O. 60 days	4 80
5,000 " " " 90 days	4 80
1,000 " Oil City, 47 gravity	5 00
1,000 bbls Upper Creek spot at	$4 50
12,000 " " "	4 50

OIL CITY, June 28.—The market is firm at a slight advance; ordinary on the lower creek is held at $4 85@4 90. 47 gravity at Oil City is held at $5 10@5 15.

ROUSEVILLE, June 28.—Market quiet and dull at $4 75@4 85.

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—Market firm; upper creek slightly excited at $4 60@4 70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 28.—Market very firm at $4 90@4 95.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Market firm; standard white at 25½c; crude at 13½c. cases 29½c; futures June 25⅝c; July 25¾@26c. August 26c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, June 29. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals to-day were heavy. The bulk of the offerings consist of medium and common, less good and prime being on sale than last week. The number of buyers in attendance is not so large as the previous week. The market is but moderately active at prices about ½c lower on common grades, while prime are selling at about the ruling figures of last week. The following are the ruling rates;

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 75@6 12
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	5 40@5 60
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 30
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals were light. The quality of those arriving is good. The market was not so brisk as yesterday, and the figures were about 10c lower The following are the rates ruling:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 55@4 60
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	4 40@4 5
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	4 25@4 3

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were heavy; the quality about an average of those generally on sale. Buyers are not taking hold freely and the feeling is downward. Prices are from ¼ to ½c lower than last week. The following are the quotations ruling for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on the market, also some sales which will give the reader an idea of the state of affairs:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$4 75@4 80
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 45
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 40@3 50
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head	1 00@

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, June 26, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards, were very small, aggregating but seven car loads, and all coming from Ohio In addition to these there were some fifteen loads driven over from East Liberty, and fully 100 head driven in from Washington and adjoining counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 530 head on sale this morning. This number is, (since the opening of the yards at East Liberty) a rather full supply, and under this influence the market used slow, and prices a shade lower than last week. Some few sales were made as high as 6¼c, but he bulk of them for prime cattle, ranged from 5¾ to 6¼c. Fair butchers' stock, such as is bought by the majority of the buyers, brought in the neighborhood of 6c, while common sold from 5½ to 5¾c. Inferior stock, such as very thin steers, stags, bulls and cows, ranged from 3½ to 5c, according to quality, condition, &c. The market, on the whole, was not near so good as that of last week, and prices may be quoted from ½ to ¾c lower.

There were not so many prime cattle on sale as there generally is, and on this account prices on that class did not suffer the same decline as on other grades.

The following are the arrivals, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; also, sales as reported by the various dealers;

ARRIVALS.	CARS.
Grenwald & Kahn, from C'resline	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Wooster, O	1
Needy & Bro., from Newark	2
F Volbright, from Wooster, O	1

CATTLE SALES.

Zeigler & Rothchild sold 29 head Washington county cattle at prices from 5½ to 6c.

F. Krauss sold 59 head Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 4½ to 5¾c. Four head left over.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 59 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 6½c.

P. Schidmantel sold 12 head Butler county stock at prices ranging from 5¾ to 6c.

M. Krauss sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 4½ to 5c. 14 head western cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 6c.

S. Lowenstein & Hartman sold 47 head at prices ranging from 5¾ to 6¾c.

Simon Kauffman sold 15 head Washington county cattle at from 4½ to 5¾c.

Keifer & Byer sold 51 head cattle from Ohio at prices running from 5 to 6¼c.

S. Trueman sold 53 head cattle from Ohio and Kentucky at prices from 5 to 6¾c.

Jack Needy sold 48 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5¾ to 6¼c.

J. & L. Shamberg sold 33 head St. Louis catte at prices from 5½ to 6¼c.

E. Katz sold 33 head Western stock at prices from 5¾ to 6¾c.

Sol Shamberg sold 6 head fairish at prices from 5½ to 6c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 63 head Western stock at prices from 5¾ to 6¼c.

J. Lobeman sold 25 head Western stock at private terms.

James Hanlon sold 27 head Washington county stock at prices running from 4 to 6c.

F. Volbright sold 16 head bulls, stags and cows at prices from 3¼ to 3½c, very common.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was between 600 and 700 head, the majority of which were from Butler and Washington counties. A good many were sold on the road as they were being driven in to be placed on this market. Trade was very slow to-day, and prices lower. Lambs were in fair supply, and figures lower fully 50c per head than last week. Sheep were not quite as plenty, and the falling off from the quotations of last week was very little. The quality on sale was good. The following are the transactions as reported by the various dealers:

SALES.

J. Keefer & Krause wholesaled to Chas. Aull 168 head of sheep and lambs at $2 65 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 91 head of Butler county lambs at prices from $2 00 to 4 00 per head; 12 head sheep at from $3 50 to 5 00.

Alex. McDowell sold 116 sheep and lambs from Lawrence county at prices from $4 87 to 5 25 for sheep and $3 25 per head for lambs.

A. Steakly wholesaled to Chas. Aull 178 lambs at $3 50 per head.

M. Kauffman sold 62 head of sheep and lambs from Butler county at prices from $1 25 to 4 00 per head.

M. Humes sold 123 head Beaver Co., sheep and lambs at prices from $2 00@3 00 for lambs, and sheep from $2 00 to $5 00 per head.

W. Neeley sold 104 lambs at prices from $1 70 to 3 00 per head; also, 6 sheep at $3 40 per head.

Emerick & Co., sold 26 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 20 to 3 25 per head.

EAST LIBERTY RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, June 26, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale this morning was fully 300 head, consisting mainly of fair butcher stock, with here and there a sprinkle of really fine steers. The market opened up rather slow, owing to the absence of the usual number of buyers, and continued so until the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburgh, which had on board a fair number of butchers. When they arrived at the yards matters livened up, and cattle commenced to sell more briskly and at the time we left the yards (10 o'clock) it looked as if everything would be cleaned up. The prices obtained were not so good as those of last week, fair butcher stock selling from 5½ to 6¼c; prime 6 to 6¼c.

Barnedd's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing, it keeps the hair pure, free from curf and improves its texture. 2.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—McFARLAND—On Thursday morning, June 22d, at the residence of the bride's brother, in Allegheny city, by Rev. L. M. Gardner, Mr. BENSON G. HENDERSON, formerly of Franklin county, Pa., to Miss ALVERDA McFARLAND, of this city. No cards.

ANDERSON-TOWNSEND—At New Brighton, Pa., June 22d, 1871, by Rev. R. C. Critchlow, WM. LIVINGSTON ANDERSON, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and ELIZABETH B., daughter of Wm. P. Townsend.

DIED:

TAGGART—On Monday morning, June 26th, at 2 o'clock, Prof. JOHN J. TAGGART, in the 39th year of his age.

SNYDER—At 6½ a. m. on the 26th inst., JOHN SNYDER, aged 37 years and 6 months.

BALD—On the 25th inst., ALEX. G., son of Jas. and Margaret Bald, aged 11 months and 25 days.

HENRY—On Sunday morning, June 25th, at 5 o'clock, SAMUEL HENRY, in the 84th year of his age.

CHANDLEY—On Friday, June 23d, at 3½ o'clock, at Beaver Falls, Pa., HENRY CHANDLEY, formerly of Allegheny city, in the 49th year of his age.

KERR—Friday morning, June 23d, at 10½ o'clock, MARY L., wife of Benjamin B. Kerr, in the 29th year of her age.

ESTEP—On Thursday, June 22d, JOSEPH P. ESTEP, in the 54th year of his age.

WARD—On Thursday, June 22d, at 4 p. m., HARRIET, youngest daughter of Jas. and Winnifred Ward.

JACKSON—On Tuesday, June 6th, KATE ANDERSON, only daughter of D. E. and Emma A. Jackson, aged 5 years, 7 months and 7 days.

LIGHTNER—On Wednesday evening, June 28st, at 7 o'clock, MILTON H. LIGHTNER, in the 41st year of his age.

ARMOR—On Thursday morning, June 22, at 11 o'clock, EDWARD WILLIAM, second son of DAVID M. and Margaret M. ARMOR, aged 33 months

GRAY—On Monday, the 26th of June, at 1 o'clock P. m., CATHARINE GORDON LYON, wife of Hannam Gray, in the 38th year of her age.

SCHMIDT—On Monday, June 26th, at a quarter of 1 o'clock p. m., BERTHA BLANCHARD youngest daughter of Mr. A. T. and Mrs. E. J. Schmidt, aged 6 months.

How we Used to be Physicked

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable for summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a fallacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is required at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties: It renovates, purifies and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz: The essential principle of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks and gums known to medical botanists. Hence it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopœia can compare with it either in purity or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate a patient in order to cure him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at this most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into